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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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VOL. XXVII NO. 19 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

# 'No Breach Of Oath Of Allegiance'

## *Sind Assembly Speaker's Ruling Vindicates Gidwani*

## Congress Goal Of Purna Swarajya

### "Even Independence Cannot Be Construed As Amounting To Disloyalty"

KARACHI, January 23.

Holding that Dr. Choithram Gidwani had said nothing which was either at variance with the Oath of Allegiance or in anyway affecting the solemnity or integrity of the oath taken in the House, the Speaker of the Sind Assembly, Mr. Miran Mohamed Shah in a lengthy ruling covering fourteen foolscap pages said, **THAT IT HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED BEYOND THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT THAT THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO WORK FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF ONE'S OWN COUNTRY COULD NOT BE SAID TO BE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE KING.**

"This was the ambition of the Indian people and workers of the Congress, including Ministers who were proposing the same creed and working in responsible posts as Ministers to representatives of the King and they made no secret of such intention and openly declared this intention in every sphere of their activities inside and outside the legislatures.

*No Bridge*

Consequently, if Dr. Choitram had in mind at the time of going through the prescribed form of Oath of Allegiance to the King, the Oath he had taken before the Congress President in Delhi that he would work faithfully for the Independence of the country, he could not be said to have meant any breach of the Oath of Allegiance to the King or to subtract therefrom, thereby affecting its integrity or genuineness.

Purna Swarajya, the Speaker said, did not connote definitely severance of connection with the British Crown.

It had been exclaimed that Purna Swarajya meant the substance of Independence which obviously in itself could not be construed to amount to complete severance with the British Crown. It might mean independence so far as administration of affairs in the Indian Continent was concerned.

NO DISLOYALTY TO BRITAIN

It was common knowledge that a demand had several times been made on behalf of the Indian people for conferring Dominion Status so that the words "Purna Swarajya" or even Independence could not at this stage faithfully be construed as amounting to complete severance from Britain or profession of disloyalty to the same.—A.P.

## IRAQ PREMIER SEES MUFTI

### *"Atmosphere Very Hopeful"*

CAIRO, Jan. 23.

General Nuri, Iraq Premier, who returned from Beirut after seeing the Mufti declared to Reuter, "I have brought a proposition, which I must immediately communicate to the British Embassy. I am sure the delegations will leave for London to-morrow.

"The atmosphere is very hopeful."—Reuter.

## PALESTINE DELEGATION

### *Complete Agreement Reached?*

CAIRO, Jan. 23.

It is understood a complete agreement has been reached on the composition of the Palestine delegation after consultations lasting three hours between General Nuri, British Embassy officials and various Arab leaders.

The delegates will sail for Trieste from Port Said in the Italian liner "Conte Rosso."

It is understood Mr. Nuri persuaded the Mufti to agree to the British Government's proposal that two members of the Opposition Arab Party be represented on the Conference in London.

The Arab delegation for the Palestine Conference are leaving for London to-morrow.—Reuter.

## ENGLAND WINS THIRD TEST

### Innings And 13 Runs Defeat For South Africa

DURBAN, Jan. 23.

ENGLAND BEAT SOUTH AFRICA BY AN INNINGS AND THIRTEEN RUNS IN THIRD TEST MATCH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SOUTH AFRICA.

SOUTH AFRICA ALL OUT IN THEIR SECOND INNINGS TODAY FOR 353 (MITCHELL 109, ROWAN 67, VILJOEN 61. FARNES 3 FOR 80, VERITY 3 FOR 71).

SCORES

ENGLAND first innings 469 for four declared.

South Africa first innings 103 and following on second innings 353.

SCORES
SOUTH AFRICA
(2nd Innings)

| | |
|---|---|
| Vanderbil b Verity | 13 |
| Mitchell c Ames b Farnes | 109 |
| Rowan c Ames b Hammond | 67 |
| Nourse c Ames b Edrich | 27 |
| Viljoen c Hammond b Farnes | 61 |
| Melville b Wilkinson | 10 |
| Dalton c Hammond b Verity | 3 |
| Wade l.b.w. b Farnes | 28 |
| Langton b Wilkinson | 12 |
| Gordon c Edrich b Verity | 0 |
| Davies not out | 2 |
| Extras | 16 |
| Total | 353 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farnes | 28.2 | 6 | 80 | 3 |
| Edrich | 7 | 2 | 16 | 1 |
| Wilkinson | 26 | 4 | 103 | 2 |
| Wright | 15 | 2 | 56 | 0 |
| Verity | 35 | 10 | 71 | 3 |
| Hammond | 3 | 0 | 11 | 1 |

"COME QUICK. THERE HAS BEEN AN EXPLOSION AGAIN NEAR MARSHLANE BRIDGE"
"SEEMS THE APPEASEMENT IS ALREADY OVER ENGLAND"
SAD 39

(Special for "The Chronicle".)

## They Want New Share In Africa

### Hitler To Raise Issue Of Colonies For Italy And Germany

PARIS, Jan. 23.

The preparations of the two Axis partners for another drive to obtain satisfaction of their demands are the subject of comment in the Press.

M. Donnadieu in "L'Epoque" declares: "Herr Hitler on January 30 will, according to well-informed observers, bring up the Colonial question in all its breadth and claim a new share out of Africa for Germany and Italy."

M. Leon Bailby in "Le Jour" and "Echo de Paris" says that there are too many indications that all have been brought into play in the entourage of the Duce and Herr Hitler to overcome the pacific will of England and France and attempt a senseless adventure. The economic difficulties of totalitarian regimes are pressing so hard that they feel it necessary to take a supreme risk.

M. Wladimir d'Ormesson in the "Figaro" refers to "the trouble which the Fascist Press is putting itself to in order to stir up feeling" and says: "If the Fascist Government really wants an incident, it must take full and entire responsibility."—Reuter.

## *FRESH NAZI ATTACK ON VATICAN*

BERLIN, Jan 23.

A fresh attack on the Vatican, which is accused of a campaign of anti-German propaganda is launched by "Voelkischer Beobachter." The paper declares that "all kinds of intentions against the Catholic church are imputed to Germany particularly the expropriation of Church property. More important is the announcement that the Vatican intended to agitate against Germany among Catholics in south-east Europe and Poland, and to advocate a separatist movement in Catholic parts of Germany and that another aim of the Vatican was to destroy Rome-Berlin Axis. Such ridiculous chimeras thrive only on stuffy atmosphere of the antiquated Vatican, where emigrants of inferior quality are regarded as authorised representatives of great nations."—Reuter.

## *LINK BETWEEN GERMANY AND LITHUANIA*

KAUNAS, Jan. 23.

M. Viktor Gailius, the new Governor of Memel, speaking at the inauguration of the new Memel Directory said that he hoped that its activities would be in conformity with the Memel Statute and asked the Directory to bear in mind the sacrifice and far-reaching concessions made by the Lithuanian Government. By fulfilling the Statute loyally M. Gailius said Memel land could be made the connecting link between Lithuania and Germany.

Herr Bertuleit emphasised in reply the basis of the Directory will be the Statute and National Socialism.—Reuter.

## *Swiss Frontier Guards Strengthened*

BERNE, Jan. 23.

Because of "news from Switzerland's eastern frontier" the Government of Canton of St. Gall have strengthened the frontier protection force by a hundred men. While the nature of the news is not disclosed, rumours of mobilisation of Swiss troops or other special measures are semi-officially declared to be unfounded. Reinforcements are solely police, no soldiers having been moved.

A Paris message says:—

A message from Berne published here says that the purpose of strengthening the frontier force is to allay the fears of the local population, following rumours of troops movements in Austria.

There is no confirmation that there have actually been any troop movements in Austria.

A Vienna message says:—

Rumours of troop movements in Austria are emphatically denied here.—Reuter

One column of Gen. Franco's troops are reported to be approaching Martorell on the Igualada-Barcelona highway about 14 miles from Barcelona.—Reuter.

## Allahbux-Sardar Conversations

### Plea For Continuation Of Congress Support To Sind Ministry

KARACHI, Jan. 23.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Allahbux had arranged to fly to Ahmedabad on Sunday to meet Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel but as the Imperial east-bound 'plane was delayed and there was no Tata's 'plane, the Premier gave up the idea at the eleventh hour.

Instead, Khan Bahadur Allahbux stated that he had a long talk on the telephone with Sardar Patel, in the course of which, he is believed to have removed misunderstandings with regard to the Ministry's position on the question of the assessment proposals.

It is stated that the Premier holds the view that the Congress brought the Ministry into office and extended its support to it on the condition that the Ministry carried out the policy and programme of the Congress, and as long as the Ministry adhered to this, Congress had no justification to withhold its support to the ministry.

The Premier is of the opinion that the assessment proposals are not germane to the question. The principle of revising rent for the virgin soil in the barrage, whatever Government be in power, having been conceded on all hands.

Moreover, the proposals are coming up before the Assembly to-day, and before they are fully discussed and Government's final orders are known, Congress cannot justifiably withhold its support to the ministry.—A. P.

## State Police Open Fire On Villagers

### ONE KILLED AND SIX WOUNDED

### Forest Satyagraha Sequel In Rajnandgaon

NAGPUR, January 23.

**ONE TWENTY-YEAR-OLD GOND YOUTH WAS KILLED AND FIVE OTHERS WOUNDED, TWO SERIOUSLY, ON SATURDAY LAST WHEN THE STATE POLICE OPENED FIRE ON A MOB OF FOREST SATYAGRAHIS AT BADRATOLA VILLAGE IN RAJNANDGAON STATE, ACCORDING TO A MESSAGE RECEIVED HERE FROM MR. RATNAKAR JHA, PRESIDENT OF THE DRUG D.C.C. TO-DAY.**

It is stated that on receipt of information that the villagers were about to break the Forest Law and offer Satyagraha, a State police party reached Badratola village which is situated 24 miles from Rajnandgaon on Saturday and arrested Buddulal, son of a local Malguzar who was suspected of instigating the villagers to break laws. A crowd of villagers soon collected on the spot and insisted that they should all be arrested as they were willing to court jail. The police ordered a lathi charge but this had not effect and mob became excited and defiant and refused to disperse.

Finding the situation going beyond their control, the police then opened fire and in all twenty rounds, it is stated, were fired, resulting in one Ramdhin Gond being killed and six others wounded, two of them seriously who are stated to be in a precarious condition.

It is stated that medical aid was requisitioned from Drug to the village and over 50 persons were treated for minor injuries, and 11 cases were treated for serious gunshot wounds.—A. P.

## *INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LONDON*

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Indian Independence Day will be celebrated in London on January 26 at the Memorial Hall at Ludgate Circus, at which Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Krishna Menon will speak on "Empire or Democracy".

There will be a meeting also at Kingshall, East End.

A demonstration is planned for Sunday, when a procession will be taken out. The processionists will March from Mornington Crescent to Trafalgar Square, where another meeting will be held.—Reuter.

## Welcome Decision Of Industries Conference

### *TO CO-OPERATE WITH NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION*

**THE TENTH INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE WHICH WAS OPENED BY H.E. THE VICEROY ON MONDAY IN BOMBAY, WHILE AGREEING THAT IT DID NOT DESIRE THAT ANY OF ITS ACTIVITIES SHOULD DUPLICATE THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION, DECIDED THAT THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND STATES SHOULD CO-OPERATE WITH THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION.**

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The tenth Industries Conference was opened by H.E. the Viceroy on the morning of the 23rd inst., at the Convocation Hall of the University of Bombay. All the Provinces were represented, the majority by Ministers, and several Indian States also sent representatives. The Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Ceylon, also attended.

The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan in requesting His Excellency to open the Conference expressed the satisfaction of all the members of the Conference that, in spite of so many urgent claims upon His Excellency's time, His Excellency had been able to consent to honour the Conference with his presence. He referred to the re-union of the two partners—Commerce and Industry—into one Department of the Government of India over which he had the privilege to preside. Referring to the agenda, he pointed out that it concerned not only the large scale industries of India, but also the smaller and cottage industries, which perhaps ought to be described as the greater industries of India, if due regard were had to the large num-

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

## *ARITA'S CHALLENGE TO U. S. & BRITAIN*

### *"Economic Pressure Is Double-Edged"*

TOKYO, Jan. 23.

The Japanese Government are determined and prepared to take effective counter measures if any Third Power tried to enforce economic pressure against Japan, declared Mr. Arita replying to questions in the Lower House.

He said he doubted whether England and America would dare to bring economic pressure to bear against Japan in view of the ble-edged nature of such pressure.—Reut

## STOP PRESS

### CHAMBERLAIN'S BROADCAST

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The Prime Minister in a broadcast this evening inaugurated the Government's drive for volunteers in every branch of the Country's defence services.—Reuter.

## Extension Of Axis

### Italo-Yugoslav Collaboration

ROME, Jan. 23

The strengthening of ties between Italy and Yugoslavia is envisaged in a semi-official statement on the talks between Count Ciano and Dr. Stoyadinovitch.

The statement says the Ministers examined thoroughly with the "Utmost Cordiality" problems affecting their countries and undertook to continue collaboration for peace and order "taking into account recent movements within countries adjacent to Yugoslavia, which have found a favourable echo in Belgrade.

**ITALY IN THIS WORK OF COLLABORATION WILL LABOUR IN THE SPIRIT, WHICH UNDERLIES THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.**—Reuter.

## *SENTENCE QUASHED*

### *Appeal Of Br. Constables Convicted In Arab Murder Case*

JERUSALEM, Jan. 23.

The Court of Appeal has quashed the sentence of one year's imprisonment imposed on Mansell. Judgment in the case of Wood has been withheld until January 25.

The court found that Mansell was justified in firing in view of the appalling conditions in Jaffa for many weeks.

While finding that constable Wood was justified in firing the first shot the Court reserved judgment until Wednesday to consider whether he fired the last fatal shot at the Arab.—Reuter.

# Our Tabulated Adlets

## 1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

**CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

**SPECIAL REDUCTION** in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

**STILL ONE MORE FACILITY** is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

**ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

### 26. MATRIMONIAL

**Match for young Muslim girl.** Sunni, educated young Muslims from Bombay should apply Box No. 11291, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 42. SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted one experienced Mussalman** sub-Editor to translate from Urdu into Marathi Journalistic experience necessary. Apply Box No. 11307, "Bombay Chronicle."

**A well-known Oil Company has** a vacancy in their Technical Sales Department in Bombay for a European Engineer, Age 24 to 30 years. Apply with details of education and previous experience to Box No. 10409, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Required for upcountry Mill** under European Management Permanent Carding Master or Carding Spinning Master accustomed to Central Indian Mill labour and conditions. Apply Box 10413, "Bombay Chronicle", stating fully qualifications, previous experience, salary required and when available.

**Poona City Municipality. Applications** are hereby invited for the post of Asstt. Auditor, The pay of the post is Rs. 60-4-100 p. m. Persons having passed their B.Com. Examination with Accountancy and having previous experience should send their applications to the undersigned on or before the 31st January 1939 stating therein the Caste, Age, Education and Experience of work with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. (Sd.) S. B. Tambolkar, Chief Officer, Poona City Municipality. Poona City Municipal Office, Dated. 20-1-39. (10412)

**Required for Baroda State an Entomological** Assistant. Salary Rs. 100|- for a qualified man with field experience. Must be active and able to work in the district as well as on the Farm. Applications should be made to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Baroda, for necessary application forms. Preference will be given to a Baroda State subject, if possessed of the necessary qualifications. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th February 1939. R. G. Allan, Commissioner of Agriculture, Baroda State. (10411)

# Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:-

| | Per column inch Per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
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| 3rd and Subsequent-Insertions | Rs. 4-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that owing to the exceptional congestion of traffic on Walkeshwar Road expected on the 25th January, 1939, no bus services will be running on that day from 8-45 p. m. till such time as it may be possible to permit it. The bus services concerned will, therefore, during this period, terminate at Chaupati Bandstand.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 23rd January, 1939. (10414)

JAMNAGAR & DWARKA RAILWAY.

INVITES TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores, during the year 1939 40, commencing from 1-4-1939. They should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the President, Purchase Committee Nawanagar State, Jamnagar superscribed "Tenders for Railway Consumable Stores" so as to reach by midday of the 20th February, 1939.

Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 250/- should be sent to the Auditor, J. & D. Railway, Jamnagar and the Money Receipt granted by the Auditor should be attached to the Tender.

Copies of Tenders can be obtained from the Superintendent of Stores, J. & D. Railway, Jamnagar on payment of Rs. 3/- per form.

The President Purchase Committee does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. (10398)

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NO. 31.

This Dividend will be declared early in February and the Registers will be closed A FEW DAYS AFTERWARDS. To ensure direct receipt of the dividend, holders of unregistered Transfers should complete and forward them to the Corporation's Rangoon Office as early as possible—preferably before the prospective date of declaration of the dividend, early in February.

Transfers not properly completed or not bearing Burma stamps in full payment of Duty will be returned to senders. 10408.

### 52. TO BE LET.

**To Let "Il Palazzo",** a magnificent Bungalow situate at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, with large Drawing, Dining and Reception Rooms, 14 Bed-rooms with bathrooms attached, verndahs all round, 4 Kitchens, ample godown and store rooms, Garage accommodation for 6 cars, stables, 20 Servants quarters, beautiful garden. Rent moderate. Can be let whole or in two parts. Apply Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors Mercantile Bank Building, Fort. (10219)

### 327. AGENTS WANTED

**Wanted experienced agents** to sell the remaining shares of the Great Bengal Knitting & Cotton Mills Ltd., on a salary of Rs. 75 and Rs. 25|- T. A. on guranteed business. Please apply to Messrs. Bonner & Co., 29, Strand Rd., Calcutta (10359)

### 270 PALMISTS

**Consultation Fee Rupee One only** Prof. N. A. Mawn. World famous Palmist in Bombay Mutual Annexe, First Floor, Fort, Bombay. (11305)

# Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 2323 for 20 Ordinary Shares Nos. 198039 198058 of the Burrakur Coal Co., Ld., standing in the name of J. P. Ayem has been LOST or MISLAID and that application for the issue of duplicate certificates in respect thereof, has been made to the Company's Managing Agents, Messrs. Bird and Co., Calcutta, to whom objections if any should be made within one month from the date below mentioned. The public are cautioned against dealing in any way with these shares.

The 24th day of January, 1939. (10410)

MORVI-RAILWAY.

TENDER NOTICE FOR SLEEPERS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 11400. (Eleven thousand four hundred) M. G. Half Round Sleepers, of the best Jodka Teak, of the Standard Meter Gauge, all of dimensions of not less than 6' x 9" x 4-1/2", for delivery F. O. R. Wankaner Jn.

2. Delivery to commence on the 15th March, 1939, and to be completed within a month from the date of the Inspection commences.

3. Payment to be effected on the actual count turned out at destination Stations.

4. The Tender, which may be submitted on the Tenderer's own form, should be addressed the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, superscribed "Tender for Meter Gauge Sleepers" and accompanied with Rs. 200 as Earnest Money.

5. Tenders will be received in this office upto 4th February, 1939. Those received after that date will not be considered.

JAYASHANKER K. DAFTARY
Stores Superintendent.
Stores Superintendent's Office
Morvi Railway, Morvi.
Dated 20th January, 1939. 10403.

# Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Mr. RAHIMTOOLA EBRAHIM MERCHANT that our said client purchased on 21st day of November, 1938, the business of the Federal Motors including the stock-in-trade and Goodwill thereof carried on at Sandhurst Bridge, Chaupatty, Bombay, and that our said client is the sole owner of the said business as from 21st day of November, 1938. The former owners Mr. P. H. Chaubal and Mr. Rama M. Iyer have now no concern with the said business.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1939.

THAKOREDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for Rahimtoola Ebrahim Merchant. (10415)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 423 of 1938.

PADAMSEY PREMJI .....Plaintiff.
Vs.
Messrs. SOONAWALLA PRESSING FACTORY, a firm ..... Defendants.

To,
RUSTOMJI PESTONJI SOONAWALLA,
Proprietor of the firm of the Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed the above suit against you to recover Rs. 3,003-15-0 with interest on Rs. 2,817-5-0 and costs and interest on judgment and that the Court has fixed the 8th day of February, 1939, for hearing and final disposal of the suit. You are hereby summoned to appear in Court on that day at 11 O'clock (S.T.) in person or by Advocate (O. S.) instructed by an attorney with all your witnesses and documents. In default of your appearance on the said date the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1938.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHERALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND.
Plaintiff's Attorneys
10418.

# Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE GENERAL MANAGER, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Locomotive Boilers, BS 2 type (N.G.) and A 4 type (N.G.). The prescribed form of tender can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 5 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 8th March 1939 at 3 P.M. (S.T.).

10378.

SHRI AMARSINHJI MILLS, LTD.,

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JOSEPH WILLIAM NORRIS, residing at Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, having inadvertently destroyed fixed deposit receipt No. 42 of this Company, dated 31-8-33 for Rs. 1,000 deposited by him upto 30-9-1940 has applied for a duplicate receipt. Any person entitled to object should notify his claim to the Company within fifteen days of the date hereof, whereafter no objections shall be entertained and the receipt duly issued.

SECRETARY,
Shri Amarsinhji Mills Ltd.,
Wankaner 20-1-1939. 10407.

# Auction Sales

**MENESSE & CO.**

AUCTION SALE OF 70 BALES JAORA COTTON

Messrs MENESSE & Coy., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 24th January, 1939, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the abovementioned damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.


**RENUKA DEVI**
SCREENLAND'S NEW PRIZE-STAR
In
Bombay Talkies' Greatest Triumph
**BHABI**
With
**P. JAIRAJ**
MEERA-MAYADEVI
The Picture everyone is seeing again and again
Daily 4-30—7-15—10 p. m.
SIXTH WEEK NOW
**ROXY**

**NEW EMPIRE**
Daily: 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
More Fun than a real circus . . . with thrills and throbs to leave you breathless!
TOMMY KELLY
in
"PECK'S BAD BOY with the CIRCUS"
An R K O RADIO Picture with
ANN GILLIS
PLEASE NOTE:—
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|---|---|---|
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| Glasgow ,, | 17th ,, | 26th ,, |
| Ryuun ,, | 29th ,, | 11th Feb |
| Tokyo ,, | 13th Feb | 26th ,, |
| Nissan ,, | 9th Mar | 21st Mar |
| Kanto ,, | 20th ,, | 8th Apr. |
| Melbourne ,, | 3rd ,, | 18th ,, |

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA (Incorporated in Japan).
Taj Building Hornby Road, BOMBAY
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SYOSEN'


# Reforms In Dharampur

## Maharana's Speech At Darbar

DHARAMPUR, Jan. 22.

A Darbar was held in Dharampur to give expression to the feelings of sorrow felt by His Highness the Maharana Saheb, touching the death of the Maharani Saheb by representatives of several States, Sardars, Officers and people of the State.

In the course of his speech, the Maharana said;—

"On a mournful occasion like this when double calamity has afflicted my heart it is impossible for me adequately to thank you for your heartfelt condolences and warmest symphty with me in my saddest bereavement.

My loss is irreparable but it is a great consolation to me that you share my sorrows.

The most cordial relations that exist between me and my people are a reminder of an injunction in the "Shastras" that these relations should be that of a father and his children.

My ambition is to make this Ramnagar a Ram Rajya. As you are well aware there is no tax or any sort of burden on my people. My main revenue is from land and forest which is mostly spent for the well-being and uplift of my people. Is there a house tax in Dharampur? "No". Is there any income tax in Dharampur? "No". Is there any burden cast upon my people which they cannot bear? "No". Is there any relief sought by my people? So far as I can see no suggestion has come from my people for any sort of relief. Yet anonymous letters are pouring in to set me and my people by the ears. It is even alleged that I have been keeping spies to watch the movements of my people. This is preposterous lie; why should I keep spies on my people. Again it has been said there has been tampering with postal service. Such an absurd story is circulated with a view to harm the reputation of the State. I ask you not to believe these canards. They are maliciously propagated by interested parties.

As you are well aware, I am living like a plain man and no body can accuse me of extravagance.

INVITATION TO PEOPLE

I have carried out long ago the reforms which are now demanded by people in other states. The Municipal Committee is entrusted with the work of education, sanitation and medical relief. I have always sought the co-operation of my people and I have left them to manage their own affairs under my directions. I have refrained from interfering with their work. My doors are always open to my people. They can come at any time and lay their grievances before me. I have always done and I will always do my best to redress their real grievance. I trust my people and I beseech them to trust me and to regard me not as their Ruler but as their true friend and servant.

I announce that I have remitted the land arrears to the extent of Rs. 3,000 in memory of the late Maharani Saheb. I have also decided to construct two wells in the district. At present the management of education, sanitation and medical aid is carried on by a nominated committee. I have now decided that there should be elected instead of nominated committee. For this purpose I have called upon the Nagar Sheth to submit rules and regulations with a view to bring about closer associations of the people in the administration

## *SECONDARY TEACHERS' SOCIAL GATHERING*

(From A Correspondent.)

The first social gathering of the Bombay North and Suburban Secondary Teachers' Association was held on Sunday at the Dr. A. D'Salva High School, Dadar, and was attended by a large number of teachers from various schools. They had a merry time. A programme consisting of mock speechs, musical entertainments, recitations and short speeches by teachers on various topics was gone through. A scene from Purnima Prabha was also enacted. The function ended with a dinner party at the C. L. Boys' High School.

## Lord Brabourne Ill

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

In response to enquiries regarding His Excellency, Lord Brabourne's health, the Associated Press is informed that His Excellency is suffering from a mild attack of colitis and has been advised to cancel all public engagements and modify his programme of interviews for the present week.—A.P.

# Why Congress Contests Corporation Seats

## Achievements Of Individual Members Who Entered Bombay Municipality Since 1923

The Secretaries, Publicity Sub-Committee of the Congress Municipal Election Committee have issued the following:—

The coming Municipal Elections in the City are the first of their kind to be held under a five rupee franchise. They will also be the last to be held under this franchise, because according to the recent Act passed by the Bombay Legislature the next elections in 1942 will be held under adult franchise. The number of voters under the five rupee franchise is 2,64,856.

For the first time in the annals of the Bombay Municipality the Congress has officially entered the lists by putting up 74 candidates in the general and special constituencies. It has done so because it can no longer tolerate the anomaly of having a Congress Government in the province and a non-Congress Corporation in the City. In order that the beneficial measures passed by the Government should be properly administered, it is highly necessary that all local bodies and municipalities should be in the hands of the Congress, so that there would be willing co-operation between them and the Government.

CONGRESSMEN'S OBJECTIVE.

An idea of what the Congress would do in the Corporation if it is returned in a majority, can be had from a glance at what Congress Corporators have been able to do until now in spite of their being in a negligible minority.

The following is a brief record of Congressmen's achievements since they entered the Corporation unofficially in 1923:—

Indianisation of Municipal service.

Encouragement to Swadeshi Industries.

Prevented the Municipal Commissioner from entering into a contract with a British firm for producing chlorine in Bombay.

Use of Indian languages in Corporation debates

Convention of electing Mayor by communal rotation broken.

Economy in administration.

Allowance to Standing Committee members stopped.

Resistance to corruption in the administration.

Revision of electoral rules to minimise corruption at elections.

Lowering of the franchise.

Introduction of free and compulsory education in some Wards.

Free milk to poor under-nourished children attending Municipal schools.

Minimum wage of Rs 25 to a Municipal employee.

Support to Shop Assistants' Bill introduced in the former Legislative Council.

Preliminary survey for increasing the water supply and improving its distribution.

Start given to slum clearance activities.

Severance of the Municipal Scout Movement from the Imperial Organisation.

# Barahiya Tal To Be Kisan Storm Centre

## Light Thrown On Grave Situation

LAKHISARAI, January 18.

Pandit Karyananda Sharma has issued the following to the Press:

"The situation in Tal area was very tense in the beginning of the November 1938. In sowing season the inhabitants of the villages Repura, Mahmadpur in the P. S. of Lakhisarai and Kusumbha in P. S. Sheikpura offered peaceful satyagraha in so-called bakasht lands.

As a result of this satyagraha about 100 kisans including women and kisan volunteers were assaulted by the men of the zemindars. Mr. S. N. Pandey, Deputy Magistrate, in-charge for the Tal area tactfully handled the situation and lands except in village Kusumbha were cultivated.

"Here I wish to mention that in November last a conciliation committee of 5 members was formed at a conference which was called by the District Magistrate and was attended by the representative of the Kisan Sabha, Congress and the zemindars.

"The zemindars refused to carry out the decisions of the said committee. Then the zemindars approached B. Rajendra Prasad and the Prime Minister. All of a sudden the Conciliation Committee was superceded by an arbitration board consisting of B. Ramcharitra Sinha and Nemdhari Sinha. The tenants of their representatives were not even consulted about the appointment of this board and as they have got genuine grievances against these two gentlemen the Kisan Sabha passed a resolution against the appointment of this board.

"Now the 'Rabi' crops is ready and the tenants are determined to resist peacefully any effort on the parts of the zemindars to deprive them of their earnings. As the review of the situation of the Tal area seems to predict that the people of the area shall not be allowed to act peacefully they have made all necessary preparations to follow the path of their brethren of Reora."

## RATNAGIRI KHOTS IN CONFERENCE

### C. P. Ex-Minister For Khot-Tenant Understanding

(From Our Correspondent).

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 22.

The conference of the Ratnagiri Khots and Landholders, was held to-day at Ratnagiri under the presidentship of Mr. P. B. Gole, M.L.A., former minister of C. P. Mr. Gole, in his speech which dealt with the problem of the proposed tenancy legislation, opined that the reports both of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and the Ratnagiri District Congress Committee were not fair and reflected the prejudiced mentality of the Committees.

He pointed out that the miserable plight of the peasants and tenants in Khoti villages was not due to the oppression of the khots, as supposed by some people, but the causes were very different. In C. P., where there is no Khoti system, the peasant is in the same sad plight. All peasants' plight was due to world conditions of depression.

AMBEDKAR'S "DISSERVICE."

Dr. Ambedkar, pointed out the speaker, was doing a disservice to the nation by promoting ill-feeling between classes. He advised the Khots to be leaders of their villages and to guide their tenants properly. He exhorted Khots to have a joint association of Khots and tenants, and to put a stop to the tendency of exclusiveness that estranges them from the masses. Congress had given Khots as well as tenants freedom of speech and association, which both should turn to good account. They should try to get their disputes settled by arbitration. Congress does not wish to rob Peter to pay Paul. Congress aims at establishing the People's Raj, and 'people' of course include Khots and landholders also.

Mr. Gole exhorted his audience not to believe canards about Congress going to divest Khots of their rights because they opposed the Congress at the last elections.


**THE EXCELSIOR**
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

—Also—
WALT DISNEY'S CARTOON in COLOUR
"FERDINAND THE BULL"
THAT WON THE
ACADEMY AWARD
FOR THE
BEST CARTOON OF 1938.

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THE NEW FIRM
**"SERVICE LTD."**
*Alias*
"SEVA SAMAJ"
and Its Motto:
"Where the Police can't help you, we can!"
It's a SAGAR Release
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and the Raja of Aundh hoisting the Tri-colour and Bhagwa-Zhenda flags respectively at Aundh on the 21st inst. when the new constitution for the State was promulgated.

# LATHI CHARGE, ARRESTS. AND PROHIBITORY ORDERS

## Travancore State Congress Withdrawal Of Memorandum And After

The All-India Civil Liberties Union has issued the following Press communique:

Mr. Dharithri Ganguli, President, North Calcutta Students' Federation, is arrested for a speech delivered by him on September 24 last. The Lahore High Court has convicted Maulvi Azinsul Rehman on a charge of sedition and ordered him to furnish a security of Rs. 500 for good behaviour for one year or in default imprisonment for 3 months.

Mr. Dinker Mehta, Secretary, Gujarat Congress Socialist Party, and Mr. G. M. Khan, President, Mill Kamdar Union and three others have been fined Rs. 51 each or in default three weeks' simple imprisonment for defying the order prohibiting the taking out of processions.

SECURITY FORFEITED

The Punjab Government has forfeited the security of Rs. 1,000 of Nami Press for printing the newspaper "Malwa" which is alleged to contain an objectionable article. The Editor of "Malwa" has been served with a notice by the same Government to furnish a security of Rs 1,000 under Section 7 of the Press Act. A security of Rs. 500 deposited by "Ehsan," a Lahore daily, has been forfeited for publishing an objectionable poem in its issue of November 19. A fresh security of Rs. 2,000 is demanded from the "Ehsan". Two securities of Rs. 500 each has been demanded from the "Azad Hind" the press where the "Ehsan" and the "Hindu" are published. A security of Rs. 1,000 is demanded from "Kranti" the organ of the 'Jat Pat Torak Mandal' which is working to destroy the caste system.

Under Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1935, the District Magistrate of Lahore has ordered police officials to be present and report the proceedings in the school started by Kisan leaders for agrarian improvement

PROHIBITORY ORDERS

Thirty-three persons were arrested on December 8, in connection with the strike in Harinagar Sugar Mills, Champaran, North Bihar. The total arrests there number 148. A warrant of arrest was issued by the Howarah Magistrate against Mr. Shibnath Banerji, M.L.A., General Secretary, Bengal Chatkal Mazdur Union, for his failure to appear before the Magistrate to show cause why he should not be proceeded against under security proceedings. Almost all labour leaders were arrested at the Patria Labour Union office on December 16 in connection with the Jharia Coal Fields strike. Baleswar Pande, has been arrested for violating the prohibitory order and distributing leaflets in connection with the Titaghur Jute Mill strike. The District Magistrate of Cawnpore issued prohibitory orders under Section 144 C.P.C against holding meetings etc. by workers who struck work in the mill there. Mr. N. D. Muzumdar, M.L.A., President of the Bengal Labour Party and five others of the party were arrested in Titaghur Mill area under Section 143 I.P.C. Thirteen workers of the Naihati Jute Mills have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment from one month to 15 days for violating Section 144. Mr. Nur Muhammad, a member of the Bengal Chatkal Mazdur Sabha has been prohibited from making speeches or attending meetings, under Section 144 C.P.C.

INJURIES DUE TO LATHI CHARGE

Mr. Anant Patnaik, a worker from British Orissa was arrested in a village on December 4 under Section 144. Twelve persons were arrested at Maramandali on December 3. Mr. B. C. Panigrahi was arrested on December 4, for leading a batch of volunteers. Mr. N Choudhary, M.L.A., and two others were arrested for defying orders banning them entrance into the State. Mr. Madhavanand Singh and five others received severe injuries as a result of the lathi charge made by the police on December 14

SECTION 144 PROMULGATED

The refusal of the State to set up a Central Assembly with elected representatives of the people gave the occasion for launching a vigorous agitation for responsible Government in the State. As in other States it has been countered by repression. Four persons including two women were arrested for defying the orders banning meetings. Mr. V. Deshmukh, a Congressman, has been served with notice prohibiting his entering the States boundaries. Mrs. Ruikar was arrested on December 5 for defying the ban on addressing public meetings. At a meeting on December 5 in Churis village 6 persons were arrested and a lathi charge made by the State police resulted in injuries to 30 persons. Two State Congressmen were arrested for making seditious speeches and three under the Police Act while proceeding to offer passive resistance at the palace on December 15. A lathi charge by police upon the strikers of the cotton mills resulted in injury to some strikers including women. Section 144 was promulgated in the State and Mr. Purushottam Jha arrested for defying the order and addressing a meeting on December 17. Mr. Kshitidhar Ojha, a leading citizen has been served with notice to show cause why he should not be ejected out of his village. Mr. Rajulal and another two prominent persons have been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine each for taking part on Congress activities. Mr. K. B. Chaube has been awarded 5 months' imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine and three other Congress volunteers 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each, all on the same charge. Eleven persons who defied the order banning meetings, have been sentenced to 6 months each on their failing to furnish securities of Rs. 500 on December 24.

ARRESTS IN TRAVANCORE

The historic decision of the Travancore State Congress to withdraw the allegations made in the Memorandum against the Dewan has not produced any material improvement in the situation. It has brought about a division in the ranks and the issue of another Memorandum reiterating the charges against the Dewan. The new Memorandum has been proscribed and many have been arrested for reading it in public. Following are some of the arrests. Mr. P. N. Krishnan Pillai. President of the Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Union, was arrested on December 8, in connection with the labour strike at Alleppy. Mr. K. Ramunni Nair of the Kerala volunteer organisation was arrested on December 8 at Neyyattinkara while training a batch of volunteers. Miss Anne Mascrene has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine for two alleged seditious speeches. The District Magistrate of Trivandrum has passed orders on December 13 prohibiting meetings by the State Congress for two months. All the 21 signatories to the Memorandum to the Maharaja were arrested and kept in the Central Jail on charges of sedition.

# PRIMITIVE RACES

The Oriental loves the feasts of his country, where the shades of ancestors play the part of invisible guests. For a long time he joyfully anticipates the harvest festival. It is a pleasing sight for him to see his wife arranging the yellow ears of rice in the richly decorated ceremonial basket, as well as garden fruit placed on a banana leaf. Whilst the strains of Argentine airs are softly played on a bamboo instrument, he ties a handful of rice ears in his scarf and does the same with a friend's scarf, then, with these two packets balanced at the ends of a flexible bamboo, he will dance gracefully to the sound of the sinuous music.

He loves the tombs of his country, the tombs of the saints of Islam and magnificent sultans, from whom he asks for happiness and health, the tombs of his parents, to where, at the close of the day, the family takes flowers and food, so that the shades of the ancestors, in the cold Kingdom of Shadows, can eat, rejoice and know about the faithful love of their children.

As a matter of fact, death makes terrible ravages every year in these countries. It seizes its prey, weakened by malaria, which is too feeble to offer any resistance.

This monster spreads its tentacles over the whole world, where 800 millions of malarial sufferers groan under the burden of fever. Far away, in colder countries where malaria does not exist, influenza colds and influenza have free play; there, millions of human beings fall beneath the scythe of the terrible reaper.

For centuries past, the ignorant races of the beautiful Eastern countries have taken their offerings and placed them on the tombs of the saints of Islam. Whilst they have gabbled their prayers with touching resignation, scientists have worked to ensure the well-being of these primitive races and succeeded in gaining the victory over the monster MALARIA by administering from 5 to 7 days a daily dose of 15 to 18 grains of quinine to the sufferers, as is recommended by the Malaria Commission of League of Nations. This Commission has laid down that as a preventive measure, a daily dose of 6 grains of quinine should be taken throughout the fever-season.

Little by little the mind of the simple Oriental has been enlightened and he now understands that quinine protects him as a heavenly gift and brings him health.

In Western countries, where magazines and newspapers rapidly disseminate news concerning the progress made by science and where people are educated in the principles of hygiene, the fight against this other monster, influenza, should not last so long. In these countries, children in the schools, workmen in factories, soldiers in barracks, are safeguarded against this terrible scourge by the distribution every day of 3 grains of quinine per person.

# Congress Candidates From Ward No. 13 (Byculla)

MR. RAJARAM K. ACHREKER.

Mr. Rajaram K. Achrekar is the founder of "Bharat Seva Mandal" and "Bharatiya Desh Sevika Sangh." He has been very closely associated with the Indian National Congress. He was elected Secretary and President of the Byculla District Congress Committee for nine successive years. For eight years he has continued to be a member of the B.P.C.C. Mr. Achrekar courted jail twice during 1930 and 1932.

MR. PATIL NARAYAN KAJLE.

Mr. Patil Narayan Kajle is a prominent member of the Kshatriya Mali community and has been a social and political worker for the last twenty years and has been taking an active part in the social and political work. During the boycott agitation in the late Lok. Tilak's days, he rendered useful service by strenuous propaganda by way of speeches and writings.

He is keenly interested in prohibition and removal of untouchability. He is a member of the Congress for the last several years and has been taking part in all Congress activities.

MR. VINAYAKRAO A. KARAPURKAR.

Mr. Vinayakrao A. Karapurkar, a candidate of 'E' Ward, Byculla Division 3, is a social worker and a Congress adherent. He has always taken a keen interest in all Congress activities, and in the spread of mass education by giving financial aid for it occasionally.



MR. VITHALDAS D. GOVINDJI

Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindjee is a prominent cloth merchant of Bombay and one of the leading public workers in the Bhatia community. He is a sitting member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation as well as of the Standing Committee. A member of the old Nationalist Municipal Party, he has proved himself a very useful member in the various Committees of the Corporation for many years. He has taken a leading part in many of the social and religious activities in the city.

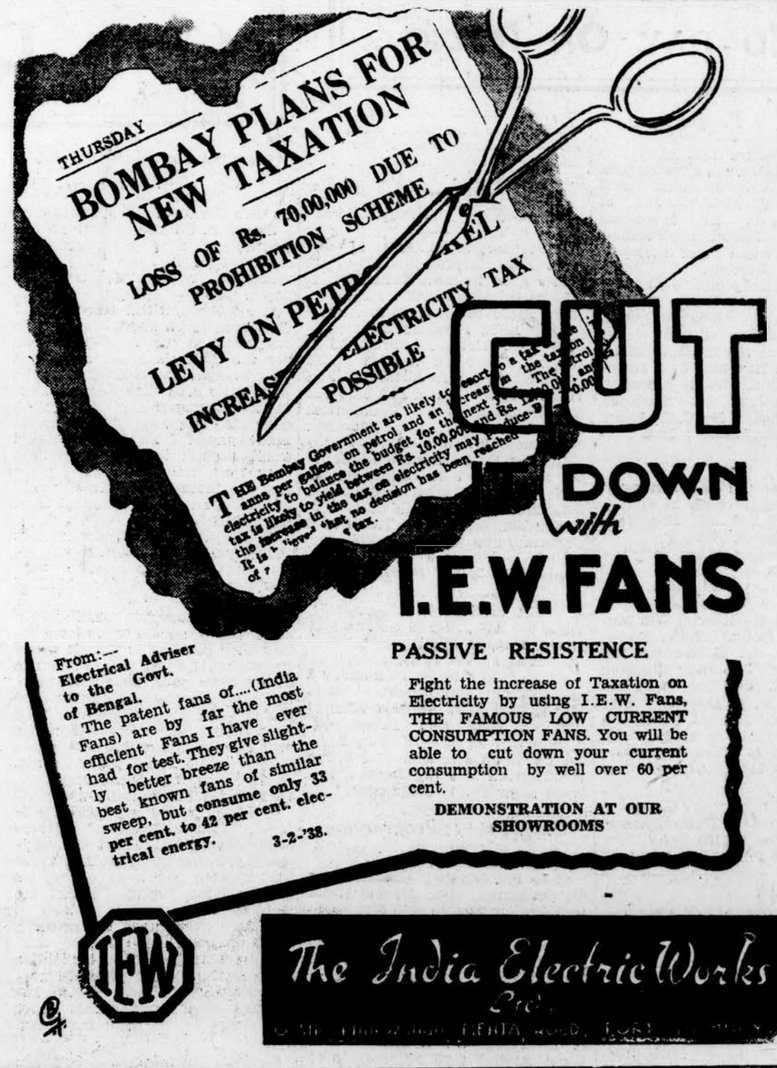
## *CURFEW ORDER AT BAREILLY*

BAREILLY, Jan. 23.

The District Magistrate of Bareilly, Mr. D. S. Barron, has issued the following press communique:—

"A communal clash occurred in Bareilly City yesterday afternoon arising out of the "Hyderabad Day" procession. The crowds were promptly dispersed by the police on duty, but unfortunately a number of stray cases of assault occurred in different parts of the city, resulting in injuries to several persons. Twenty-one persons have been admitted to hospital. Four of these were seriously injured, one has since died and another is in a precearious condition.

Last night was quiet, but three further cases of assaults have occurred to-day. A curfew order has been issued and also an order prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons in any public place. Thirty eight arrests have been made.—A. P.



THURSDAY
BOMBAY PLANS FOR NEW TAXATION
LOSS OF Rs. 70,00,000 DUE TO PROHIBITION SCHEME
LEVY ON PETR
ELECTRICITY TAX
INCREAS
POSSIBLE
CUT DOWN with I.E.W. FANS
From:— Electrical Adviser to the Govt. of Bengal.
The patent fans of....(India Fans) are by far the most efficient Fans I have ever had for test. They give slightly better breeze than the best known fans of similar sweep, but consume only 33 per cent. to 42 per cent. electrical energy.
3-2-'38.
PASSIVE RESISTENCE
Fight the increase of Taxation on Electricity by using I.E.W. Fans, THE FAMOUS LOW CURRENT CONSUMPTION FANS. You will be able to cut down your current consumption by well over 60 per cent.
DEMONSTRATION AT OUR SHOWROOMS
IEW
The India Electric Works Ltd.


## B. N. MENGUSHI DEAD

### Well-Known Contractor And Public-Man Of Billimora

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Burjorjee Nurrerwanjee Mengushi, retired contractor of Billimora, (B. B. & C. I. Railway) who expired on 19th inst. at Billimora.

He was born on November 23, 1866. He was educated at the Chandanwadi High School, Bombay. He married in 1870 Miss Manekbai, the daughter of Mr. Rustomji Limjibhai of Baroda, and had 3 sons and 2 daughters. He left the school at the young age of 15 and joined his father's business of supplying castor oil to the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway. But the business fell through later on and he became a partner with his uncle. Mr. Jamshedji Hormusji Mengushi, in the Abkari distillation contract in Navsari District.

Mr. Burjorjee continued from 1919 to 1927 supplying Castor oil and Babool-wood 'keys' to the G. I. P. Railway. At the age of 25, Mr. Burjorjee started a monthly journal "Family Magazine" in Bombay, but, after two years, it was discontinued. From 1915 to 1925, he acted as a correspondent of "The Times of India" and "The Jame Jamshed".

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES.

He was elected the first non-official Vice-President of the Billimora, Municipality in which capacity he continued for nine years. Besides, he acted as a conciliator for deciding civil suits for nine years.

He had also the honour of being the president of the J. B. Petit Library, Bilimora for 30 years in succession. He was a senior Trustee of Billimora Parsi Anjuman, since July 16, 1903. He was a Theosophist and a Free Mason of Lodge Hamilton, Surat. He was president of the Billimora Vepari Mahajan.

## *Ban Order In Bareilly*

BAREILLY, Jan. 23.

Several cases of stray assaults were reported during the day, two sustaining serious injuries.

Twenty-five persons have been admitted to hospital, while 25 cases of lathi and knife wounds were treated in hospital and discharged.

Fifty arrests were made.

The Curfew order is in force between 7-30 p.m. and five a.m. The order banning assembly of five or more persons is to be in force for two months.—A. P.

# NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

## Plea For Adequate Representation Of Indian Planters In Sugar Association

NAIROBI, (By Mail.)

The following are some of the important resolutions passed by the Natal Indian Congress which met in Conference recently:—

"This Conference deplores the attitude of almost all the Steamship Companies in refusing passages to Indians presumably on racial grounds. This Conference instructs the Executive Committee to inquire into this matter and also of the treatment meted out to Indian passengers who travel by the Indian African Line of Steamers particularly and other lines of steamers generally.

SUGAR AGREEMENT.

1. This Conference directs its Executive Committee to enquire whether and to what extent the provisions of the Supplementary Agreement 1938 have been carried out by the Central Board, the Mill Group Board, and the non-European Mill Group Board.

2. This Conference directs its Executive Committee to investigate the possibilities of giving relief to the Indian small growers, particularly in the direction of fixing a maximum quota for Indian planters in order that the large growers shall be compelled to make sacrifices for the small growers, which is a fundamental feature of the Agreement so far as it affects European growers.

3. This Conference directs its Executive Committee to make every effort to secure proper representation of Indian planters in the Sugar Association, in view of the very important part which Indian planters and Indian labour play in the sugar Industry as a whole.

4. This Conference deprecates the attitude of the non-European Mill Group Board in failing to establish an Equalization fund for non-European growers, in accordance with the provisions of the Sugar Agreement and directs its Executive Committee to take such steps as it may deem necessary to establish such a fund in order that the Indian grower may get the same benefit from the Sugar Agreement as European growers.

Proposed by Mr. S. N. Amin.

Seconded by Mr. P. D. Hargovan.

PROVISION OF FIREARMS.

This Conference urges the Department of Justice to adopt a more liberal policy in the matter of granting licences for firearms to Indians.

## *LOCAL BODIES AND VILLAGE UPLIFT*

### *Gandhiji To Address Conference At Bardoli*

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 23.

It is understood that a special Conference of the Congress party members of the Gujerat Local Boards and Municipalities and School Boards, has been called at Bardoli on Saturday when Gandhiji will attend and address the Conference.

It is understood that Gandhiji will discuss with the Conference subjects like village improvement, village sanitation and adult education and seek the members, co-ordination in these activities.—United Press.

## *FISHPLATES REMOVED*

### *Inquiry Into Incident On E. I. Rly.*

PATNA, Jan. 23.

Fishplates of the Up line were noticed removed by the guard of the No. 14 Down Upper India Express this morning between Jamui and Gidhaur stations on the E. I. Railway main line about mile 236, according to information received here.

It is understood that railway officials are investigating.—A. P.

## INDIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION FORMED

(From A Correspondent)

At the First Indian Political Science Conference held at the Benares Hindu University on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th December, 1938, the Indian Political Science Association was formed with the object of promoting "the scientific study of political problems and public affairs and to disseminate the knowledge of Political Science by means of holding of annual conferences, publication of the proceedings of the conferences and publication of a journal and bulletins." The annual subscription is Rs. 10 payable in advance.

Dr. Parmatha Nath Banerjee, M.L.A. (Central) was elected as the President and Drs. Beni Prasad and V. S. Ram, as Vice Presidents. Prof. Gurmukh N. Singh was elected as the General Secretary and Principal G. D. Sondhi (Lahore), as the Local Secretary.

A quarterly journal named "The Indian Journal of Political Science" will be issued under the control of the Editorial Board consisting of Dr. Beni Prasad (Managing Editor) and Messrs. Tara Chand, V. S. Ram Mohammad Habib and Gurmukh N. Singh. The first issue of the journal is expected to be out at the end of March 1939.

# TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 A.M. Katha from Ramayana. 8-15 Arti by devotees. 8-25 Mukerjee. 8-30 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 9-10 In devotional mood. 9-35 Hanuman Pershad. 9-45 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 12-0 Noon Records. 1-10 P.M. Lucky dip. 6-10 H. H. Chughtai. Barai. 6-20 Kumari Prem Shringari. 6-30 For young listeners. 7-0 For villagers 8-0 Six men at a story. (Hindustani) by Ali Abbas Husaini. 8-15 Mushtaribai of Delhi. 8-30 Basant. 9-0 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 9-45 The Lingam. By C. L. Fabri. (Relayed from Lahore.) 10-0 Potpourri.

### Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 A.M. and 12-0 Noon to 2-0 P.M. As in Delhi I.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 P.M. As in Delhi I. 6-20 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 6-40 Kumari Prem Shrinagari 6-55 Israj Solo by L. Ghosh. 7-0 Mushtaribai of Delhi. 7-15 Hanuman Pershad 7-35 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 7-55 Indu Bhushan Deb, Khamaj. 8-0 Rani Devi and Party. 8-15 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Mushtaribai of Delhi 10-0 A Sarangi recital. 10-10 Kumari R. K. Datta. 10-25 Hanuman Pershad. 10-40 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur.

### Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

12 Noon to 2 P.M. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-0 P.M. As in Delhi 1. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 10-0 As in Delhi 1. 10-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 2.

### Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 A.M. Records.

12-0 noon Amirbai Karnataki.

12-20 Bahaduri Todi on Sarangi. 12-30 Ladio Pioglam 12-45 Individuality 12-52 Tambora Recital 12-55 Market Rates 1-5 Music 3-30 Indian Music 6-0 Waman Rao Sadeliker Kafi 6-15 Jaltarang and Violin 6-25 A Marathi Pad 6-30 For the Bhumijan 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Waman Rao Sadoliker 8-0 Trade Review (Gujarati) by Vithaldas D. Govindji 8-15 Amirbai Karnataki 8-30 Dashrathbuwa Mule 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 Geets 9-30 News in English 9-45 Lingam, talk by C. L. Kabri 10-0 Dashrathbuwa Mule 11-0 Epilogue.

### Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 A.M., 12-0 to 2-0 and 3-30 to 4-30 P.M. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 P.M. As in Bombay 1 6-30 Waman Rao Sadoliker 6-45 Air Quartet 6-55 Amirbai Karnataki 7-20 Hindustani Poems. By S. Ahmed 7-30 to 9-45 As in Bombay I 9-45 Ancsher Lobo 10-5 Teddy Weatherford and His Band. Relayed from Taj 11-0 Epilogue.

### Calcutta—I Programme

370 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 P.M. Sydney Pearch and his Orchestra 1-15 Market Rates 1-17 Sydney Pearch and His Orchestra (Contd.) Weather Bulletin for Ocean 1-30 For Newcomers 2-5 For Newcomers (Contd.) 5-0 For Children 6-0 Bauls of Bengal 6-45 Bilmal Kar 7-0 Prahlad Ch. Mallick 7-15 What Next? 7-20 Gouriprosad Bhattacharya 7-40 P. M. George 8-0 Leelabai 9-10 Vocal Recital 9-25 Kilyeni 9-45 Lingam by C. L. Fabri 10-0 Variety.

### Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 P.M. As in Calcutta 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 P.M. As in Calcutta 1 9-10 Assamese Records 9-45 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

### Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4-0 P. M. Things of Interest (Telugu) of 'Radio Mama' 4-5 How and Why 4-20 Kummi 5-0 Palayur K. Venkatarama Iyer: Vocal 6-0 Instrumental Melodies 6-30 Sairandhri 6-40 T. S. Ramamurti: Vocal 7-15 Bridging Gulf 7-30 Shrimati K. P. Narayanibai: Vocal 8-15 R. K. Venkatrama Sastri of Mysore: Violin 9-15 Hold Your Tongue by V. K. T. Chari 9-30 Record 10-10 New Smith 10-30 Epilogue.

### Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 P.M. As in Madras I 6-0 Tiruppugaz 6-10 Poultry-Keeping (Tamil) 6-20 Duets 6-30 to 9-30 As in Madras I 9-30 C. Subbanna: Veena 10-30 Close down.

### Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

Veena 5-0 With villagers 6-10 Katha Ramayana 6-20 Manohar Lal 6-45 Hamidabai 7-5 Manohar Lal 7-25 Hamidabai 7-45 Humour in Urdu Literature 8-0 Inayat Husain 8-15 Hamidabai 8-35 Khyber Orchestra 8-45 Manohar Lal 9-5 Hamidabai 9-45 Listeners' Post Bag 10-10 Hamidabai.

### Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 Orchestral Interludes 6-10 Shrimad Bhagwad 6-20 Bhajan 6-30 For Countryside 7-15 Orchestral Interlude 7-25 Bashir Begam 7-45 Pandit Brij Bhusan Joshi 8-5 Sitar Recital 8-15 Six Men at a Story 8-30 Duet 8-40 Mian Khoji 8-55 Bashir Begam 9-45 Dance Music The Lingam by G. L. Fabri 10-5 Bashir Begam 10-15 Listeners' Letters 10-40 Orchestral Interlude 10-50 Pandit Brij Bhusan Joshi.

### Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 P.M. Records 6-0 Jageshwaribai of Cawnpore 6-20 Rais Ahmad Khan 6-45 Hasinabai 7-10 Mubarak Husain 7-20 Jageshwaribai of Cawnpore 7-40 Rais Ahmed Khan 8-0 Six Men at a Story? In Hindutani by Ali Abbas Hussaini 8-15 Tan Paltas. 6 8-30 Rais Ahmad Khan 8-55 Hasinabai 9-45 Lingam (English). By K. L. Fabri (Relayed from Lahore) 10-0 Jageshwaribai of Cawnpore 10-20 Rais Ahmad Khan 10-40 Hasinabai.

## RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

### G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

| | Arr. H.M. | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras Mail | 6 00 | 22 10 |
| Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.) | 6 15 | 23 00 |
| Calcutta Mail (Nagpur) | 7 50 | 17 40 |
| Calcutta Mail (Chhecki) | 9 00 | 20 45 |
| Madras Express | 10 10 | 15 00 |
| Poona Mail | 10 25 | 17 30 |
| Punjab Mail | 11 15 | 18 50 |
| Nagpur Express | 13 50 | 21 35 |
| Poona Fast (Pass.) | 17 00 | 11 50 |
| Poona Express | 19 24 | 8 05 |
| Allahabad Express | 20 15 | 7 00 |

### B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

| | Arr. H.M. | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 5 35 | 13 50 |
| Delhi Express | 6 00 | 22 15 |
| Gujarat Mail | 6 45 | 22 00 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 7 25 | 21 30 |
| Frontier Mail | 8 15 (Mon | 21 15 (Sat) |
| *The Flying Ranee Surat | 9 48 | 15 10 |
| The Flying Ranee, Surat | 10 56 | 18 05 |
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 14 15 | 22 30 |
| Kathiawar Express | 18 45 | 8 45 |
| Baroda Passenger | 20 33 | 9 25 |

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

| | Arr. |
|---|---|
| Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers) | 8 40 |

### AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

**LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).**

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

**BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON**

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m

**BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO**

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

**COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)**

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

**BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.**

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

**AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)**

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

**BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN**

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

**HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)**

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

**BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.**

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

**BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR**

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 11-45 a.m.

# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## Popularise Hand-made Paper

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would like to take an opportunity to suggest through your esteemed paper, some ways and means to popularise hand-made paper.

1. All the certified Khadi and Gramodhyog Bhandars must be compelled to use hand-made paper for their daily use such as memo-books, correspondence etc. With little care they can use bags (which are used for transporting flour etc.) prepared from hand-made paper. To economise I would suggest to bring such bags back from the customer's place and use them again. This would be perhaps more economical than the present practice.

2. All the Congress Committees should pass a resolution to the effect that wherever possible they would not use any other kind of paper.

3. The Bhandars dealing in such paper should keep connection with printers so that it would be convenient for the customers to get their pads, envelopes, visiting cards etc. bought and printed through the same agency, or if it is profitable the chief Bhandar may itself run a printing press. Other stationers practise this method and it is found very convenient for the customers.

4. The periodicals like "Harijan," "Harijan Bandhu," "Sarvodaya" should be printed on hand-made paper only. I do not think that readers of such periodicals would mind paying something more for their own convictions.

5. An experiment for printing books on hand-made paper may well be started with Gandhiji's Autobiography and Hind-Swaraj-Literature concerning Village Industries propaganda should never be printed on machine-made paper.

6. Students and other public workers interested in Village Industry movement may well exert their influence amongst their Unions and Institutions for persuading them to use only such paper in their correspondence etc.

7. Congress Governments can do much in this direction. As far as the departmental correspondence is concerned. I think they do use such paper. But this is not enough. Much more should be done. Sheets given to the members of the Assembly can be replaced by hand-made paper. And why not print the Gazette and Acts on such paper?

8. A great impetus can be given to this Industry specially by our Ministers for Education. Examination papers can be easily printed on hand-made paper. Moreover note-books which are supplied to the students for answering the questions should be prepared from such papers. Of course this would be a costly affair but if (provided good paper is used) the students are allowed to write on both the sides and if the present size which is usually 13" x 8" is reduced to 6½ x 8" then much of the wastage which is so common now shall be stopped.

9. Local bodies can introduce the hand-made paper in the schools which are under their authority.

10. If beautiful wall calendars are printed on hand-made paper, they will work as the best kind of propaganda. Merchants wishing to print such calendars for their own use must get good samples at the Bhandar's press.

11. The general public will not find the proposal to use this paper more costly, only if they put an effective check upon their extravagant use of paper which is so much encouraged by the advent of machinery.

12. And last but not the least is cheaper and better production. By the way is it not better for A.I.V.I.A. and A.I.S.A. not to allow private individuals to deal in their products—Yours, etc.

C. G. SHAH.

## Junagad State Reforms Inquiry Committee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Junagad State has appointed a Reforms Inquiry Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials. As soon as the names were published, the public of Junagad raised its voice that the Committee was not inspiring any confidence and the appointment was only a sort of stop-gag to the grievances of the public which were becoming clamant from day to day and particularly owing to the new light brought about by the Rajkot struggle. In the first place the personal, apart from the conservative element and officers of the State being in a majority, did not include representatives of the progressive spirit in the public.

Secondly, the province and scope of the Committee is to inquire only. It is not made clear that the State authorities will reform the machinery according to the recommendations of the said Committee. How can any confidence be inspired by such a Committee?

It is absolutely necessary to define the province of the Committee and that its recommendations will be accepted and binding on the State.

It is therefore natural that the Junagad Praja Mandal should have nothing to do with such a Committee appointed merely as an eyewash to the public cry for reforms for Representative Government. In order to inspire confidence in the Praja Mandal the State ought to appoint a fresh Committee with a sufficient representation of the Praja Mandal and define the province of its work viz., the grant of representative Government and the constitution thereof. and secondly what steps ought to be taken to Junagadhise, if I may so call it, the administration of the service in the State. At present all the big offices are held by Foreigners and if a comparison were made with any other State Junagad would stand as the greatest offender of public feeling in this respect. Lakhs of public money are thus drained away from the State annually and although efficient local talent is available the same is mercilessly neglected and raging discontent prevails in the public on this count.

The root cause of discontent is the waste of public revenues by officials without any regard for public opinion, and without any aim at the amelioration of the lot of the public. Education is neglected and a paltry account of Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs out of a revenue of a crore is spent on it. The public services and the top-heavy salaries drain away more than half the revenue and the expenses on the services have doubled within the last decade due to high paid Foreign officers. While the Premier of the Bombay Government receives Rs. 500/- as his salary a large number of officials imported from outside Junagad state draw more than Rs. 1000/- The highest salary being Rs. 4000/-. It is therefore absolutely important that the reform of the services and proper allotment of the revenue to the different departments ought to be also one of the matters referred to the aforesaid Committee.

There are a lot of other grievances such as forced labour and taxes, unbearable revenue burden on the ryots, industrial education and scholarships for Foreign education to State Scholars, rural education of the masses, etc., etc., which can only be taken in hand when the aforesaid new committee with the aforesaid definition of its province is appointed and an era of representative Government is brought about in the State.—Yours, etc.

P. H. VASAVDA.

## Workers And Independence Day

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—26th January, a red-letter day in the annals of India is fast approaching. It is expected that this year at least the Government will declare the day as a public holiday. The All-India Students' Federation has already decided to observe it as a holiday. Why should workers not have the same pleasure?

When a Congress M. L. A. was asked as to why the Congress Government should not declare it a holiday, he argued, "We are afraid that the workers, instead of utilising the day in some national activity will indulge in drinks." I doubt if this argument carries any weight and conviction with it. The Government has already started the Prohibition Campaign and is it very difficult for them to order the liquor and toddy shops to be closed on that day?—Yours, etc.

NATH TAMHANE.

## Statutory Recognition To Women's 'Varsity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Knowing, as we do, that while Congress Government is loud in its voice that education should be imparted in mother tongue and not in foreign language, one is at a loss to understand that the only university which has actually put the idea in practice should be denied statutory recognition. It not only destroys the very efforts of the University but also discourages other universities who may otherwise be thinking of following the example of the S. N. D. T. University.

I would therefore appeal to the public of Bombay in general and the student community and S. N. D. T. University authorities in particular to take the matter seriously by agitating for statutory recognition.—Yours, etc.

(Miss) N. P.

## Arya Satyagrahis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On page 6 of your issue dated 20th January 1939 appears the following sentence:—

"The hope was strengthened by the fact that the Government actually released those prisoners who had offered Satyagraha on behalf of communal organisations like the Hindu Civil Liberties Union and the Aryan Defence League and from outside the State."

May I write for your information that it is not correct and that the Arya Satyagrahis are still in jail? Beside the Aryan Defence results to be called a communal body.

I would also like to point out for public information that in some papers I have read some conciliatory phrases, which appear to be entirely unfounded, in the absence of any authentic communique, and mostly meant to direct the attention of the workers:—Yours, etc.,

GANGA PRASAD,
Arya Satyagrah Samiti Office
Sholapur.

## B. B. C. Programme

7-30 P.M. Ten Years of the "Tote" By Sir Clement Hindley 7-45 Grand Hotel Novelty Quintet 8-0 Sidney Torch 8-30 Forest of Dean: 9-0 Sonata Recital by Kathleen 9-30 News 9-55 There's a Song About That.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS COMMENCE

BOMBAY, Monday.

The first Criminal Sessions of the current year commenced at the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice K. C. Sen presiding.

There are 15 cases on the calendar of the court. Out of these five are in respect of murder, two in respect of attempt to murder, and the remaining relating to miscellaneous offences.

In one of these, three accused are involved on charges of conspiracy to commit an offence, counterfeiting King's coins and other allied offences.

## THYAGARAJA UTSAV CONCLUDES

A correspondent writes:—

A grand procession with a decorated photo of Sri Thyagaraja, the South Indian Musician Saint, taken along the main roads of Matunga on Saturday night brought this year's Thyagaraja Utsavam to a successful termination. The procession was accompanied by Nadaswaram and Bhajan Parties and the South Indian Volunteer Corps was in attendance, throughout.

## Goculbhai Bhatt Arrested At Sirohi

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Monday.

Mr. Goculbhai Bhatt, who had been to Sirohi State, some time back, was arrested yesterday with seven other workers of Sirohi.

It will be recalled that recently Indian States subjects have put forth their demands for responsible governments in their respective areas and a policy of general repression is being resorted to by the State authorities everywhere to nip in the bud such activities.

# AROUND THE COURTS

### DONGRI AFFRAY TRAGEDY

BOMBAY, Monday.

A father who intervened to settle a heated controversy between his son and some others at Dongri last night was set upon and, it is stated, stabbed all over the body. He succumbed to the injuries on way to hospital.

The controversy had been going on for some time. It was almost midnight and it appeared that the parties would come to blows

Hussein Aiman asked the disputants about the cause. No sooner had he intervened that two men attacked him and are said to have stabbed him. He ran towards his residence but collapsed on the way.

The suspects made good their escape. They were, however, arrested at Kamatipura. Application for their remand into custody for a fortnight was granted by a Mazagaon Magistrate today.

As all the suspects were said to be concerned in the murder the Dongri Police getting the information of the suspects traced them at Kamatipura where they effected arrests. All the accused were remanded into Police custody for 14 days.

A. Upadhaya alias Master, Rajkishore Ramraksha, and three others were arrested yesterday by the Bombay Police on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 3,310.

The Magistrate directed the first two accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 3,000 each and the other accused on a bail of Rs. 100 each.

**Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1**

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S
4 FOODS IN 1
MALT - MILK - COCOA - LECITHIN

CONTENTS UNTOUCHED BY HAND:

Stockists:— WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA NORTON & Co., 33, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Machi Mansi Road, KARACHI; SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Passport Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

PATHE
The Finest Cinema in Bombay. Daily: 3-30, 6-30,&10 p.m. 'Ph. 41561
ONE OF THE GREATEST FRENCH PICTURES EVER MADE
The only foreign film which ran for 6 consecutive months both in London and New York.
CHARLES BOYER in MAYERLING
with Danielle Darrieux
THE POIGNANT LOVE STORY OF THE AUSTRIAN CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH AND COUNTESS MARIE VETSERA . . . MOVING AGAINST THE RICH BACK-GROUND OF PRE-WAR AUSTRIA
A Heart-Gripping Story, Enchanting Music, And Flawless Acting!
A NERO PRODUCTION
Released by British Distributors
ADVANCE BOOKING ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL!

REGAL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CHARLES LAUGHTON
IN
"ST. MARTIN'S LANE"
with VIVIEN LEIGH
Romance, Comedy, Pathos in London's Theatreland!
Also Special Film:—
"CHAMBERLAIN—the Man of the Hour!"
Don't Miss It!

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M
On the Stage:
THE GREAT
DR. ALVARO
in feats of Thought-Reading and Mystical Illusions!
On the Screen:
"MEET THE GIRLS"
A 20th Century-Fox Comedy with JUNE LANG—LYNN BARI

Coming to the
EROS
A Thunderbolt of Drama that will Rock audiences back on their heels:
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
IN
"I AM THE LAW"
Commencing: FRIDAY, 27th JAN.
Book Your Seats! 'Phone 22519

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30 - 6:30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST DAYS!

NEXT ATTRACTION:—
The Welcome Return of the HARDY FAMILY!
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"LOVE FINDS ANDY HARDY"
with
MICKEY ROONEY
LEWIS STONE

# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 4, 1995
Muslim: Jilhej 2, 1557
Parsi: Amardad 21, 1308
Hightide: 1-59 14-07
Lowtide: 8-17 19-54
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 28m.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow visit the Development Department Chawls, Worli; Social Welfare Centre of Spring Mills, Dadar; and Social Welfare Centre of the Kohinoor Mills, Dadar.

H. E. the Viceroy visits the Technological Laboratory and the Ackworth Leper Home, Matunga.

Rotary Club of Bombay: Closed meeting, Green's Restaurant, 1-30 p.m.

H. E. the Viceroy's Garden Party, Royal Western India Turf Club lawns and dinner party at Government House.

### Wednesday, January 25.

H. E. the Viceroy attends parade of the Garrison, Esplanade Maidan.

H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow visits St. Columbia's High School for Girls and Wadia Hospital for Children.

H. E. the Viceroy visits All-India Radio Studios.

Mayor's Tea Party to Viceroy, Corporation Hall.

H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow attends Tea Party for the Girl Guides at Government House.

H. E. the Governor's 'At Home' to Viceroy.

### Thursday, January 26.

Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

H. E. the Viceroy visits H. M. I. S. 'Clive' to see firing practice.

### Friday, January 27.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

### Saturday, January 28.

S. S. 'Narkunda' with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.

SAVARKAR'S RECEPTION

Under the auspices of the Savarkar Reception Committee, C. and D. Wards, a meeting will be held in honour of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President, Hindu Maha Sabha, at Zaoba Wadi to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. when Mr. Savarkar will speak on "The message of the Hindu Maha Sabha." Mr. L. R. Tairsee will preside.

In Natural Colours.
"MOTHER INDIA"
INDIA CINE-PICTURES'
CINE-COLOUR PICTURE:
AS GRAND
As the THEATRE it is being screened at since SATURDAY last
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Mother India
DEPICTS WHAT

INDIA BADLY NEEDS TO-DAY TO BECOME A
FREE NATION
AND
Who Does Not Want It?
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Meet The Girls" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EROS—"The Storm" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Cowboy and The Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Secret of a Treasure Island" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m
LAMINGTON—"Flying Rance" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—Bramhachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Peck's Bad Boy with the Circus" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Daily Time as usual.
PATHE—"Mayerling" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"St. Martin's Lane" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Bazigar" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

## A. I. C. C. MEMBERS FROM BOMBAY

### Change In Date Of Election

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, write:—

That the election of five representatives on the All-India Congress Committee will take place on Sunday, the 29th January, 1939, the date fixed by the Working Committee and not on Friday, the 27th January, 1939, as announced yesterday. The time and the place will remain the same.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ SUPPORTS SHOLAPUR DECISION

The Hon. Secretary, Fort Arya Samaj writes:—

The public meeting of Hindus held at the above Samaj, under the presidentship of Sjt. B. P. Wagle, on Sunday last at 9 a.m. (S.T.) supporting the resolution Nos. 4 and 5, which were passed at Aryan Congress, Sholapur, draws the attention of the Nizam's Government to concede the demands put forward, in resolution No. 4 and fully supports the Arya Satyagraha Samiti Sholapur to use all peaceful methods and means mentioned in the 5th resolution.

SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY'S JUBILEE

T. and T. U. Sarvajanik High School gathering will be held to-day (Tuesday) morning over which the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside. In the evening, there will be a dinner of past and present students.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The Annual Elocution Competition for the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Prizes under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will come off on Sunday, the 29th January at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha High School, Kandewadi, Bombay. Particulars regarding the subjects etc. can be had from the Honorary Secretaries of the institution at the said address, on application

DR. ADHIKARI'S THANKS

Dr. G. Adhikari thanks all who helped to get elected to the B. P. C. C. and points out the need for enrolling class-conscious workers as Congress members to fight what he calls right wing leadership

B. P. MUSLIM LEAGUE

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. behind Mandvi Post Office, Mahomed Ali Road, when Mr. M. A. Jinnah and the Nawab of Dacca will address.

ELECTION MEETING IN KOLI LANE

With a view to enlist support for the Congress candidates and to propagate the Congress Election Manifesto, under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Election Propaganda Committee, Division I, a public meeting will be held at 3rd Koli Lane, near Maruti Temple, Lower Colaba, to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m.

Mr. Rajaram Balkrishna Raut will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. K. F. Nariman, H. R. Pardivala, S. A. Brelvi, and B. M. Maheshwari.

CHEQUES CLEARED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 20-1-1939 were as under:—

Number of cheques—1,10,061.

Amount of cheques—Rs. 16,96,05,129-4-3.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'British Monarch' left Colombo for Bombay on the 22nd January and is due to arrive here on Friday, the 27th January at noon.

S. S. 'Toyama Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th January, and is expected to arrive here on the 14th February.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements Hongkong and all correspondence for Shanghai via 'Negapatam' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 26th instant.

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia, New Zealand and all correspondence for Colombo per s.s. 'Maloja' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 26th instant.

## MEANS TO END IMPERIALISM

### Dr. Lohia Suggests World Unity Of Exploited

The various political forms under which imperialism operates and the economic, political and cultural consequences of imperialism, were sketched in a lecture delivered by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia at the Blavatsky Lodge on Monday evening.

The lecturer said that during the last hundred years the major political events of the world centred round the security of India in the British Empire.

He then discussed the various political forms under which imperialism operated.

IMPERIALISM'S PROFITS.

After enumerating the profits of imperialism, Dr. Lohia referred to the consequences of imperialism. Dr. Lohia stated that it was Imperialism that had made capitalist rule possible and now that Imperialist expansion was no more possible, he thought there was no more prospects of the expansion of capitalism.

Dr. Lohia suggested as a means to rid the world of the nightmare of Imperialism vigorous and militant action by all the exploited classes brought together by a vision of world unity.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!
If You Want
FULL RETURN OF YOUR MUNICIPAL TAXES
Then
VOTE FOR THE CONGRESS
At The
ENSUING ELECTION

## UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

### The Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lectures

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B., will deliver a series of five lectures on "Gujarati Literature", in connection with the Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lectureship, in the University Convocation Hall, on the 27th and 31st January, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th February, 1939, commencing at 6 p.m. each day.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., will preside over the inaugural lecture on the 27th January.

## Meeting Of Thana District School Board

(From Our Correspondent)

Thana, Jan 23

The first meeting of the Thana District School Board was held to-day at Thana in School Board's Vithalbhai Patel Hall, to elect Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Mr. V. V. Kirtane and Mr. Kanji Govind Kerson, leader and the deputy leader of the School Board Congress Party were elected unanimously as the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman respectively for the next three years.

After the elections, the Chairman declared that the 26th of January will be observed as a holiday for 'Independence Day' in all the Schools under control of the Thana District School Board.

## Vagad Praja Mandal, Bombay

A meeting of the Dungarpur Banswara and other States subjects of Vagad Prant Rajputana was held yesterday, under the auspices of Vagad Praja Mandal to consider the present pitiable condition of the Vagad States under the irresponsible Rule of the Banswara and Dungarpur Rulers.

More than sixteen resolutions were passed unanimously in the meeting in which demands for constitutional reforms, curtailment of enhanced taxation, abolition of forced labour, reduction of 50 per cent in the land revenue and other taxes, compulsory primary education, enactment of legislations against the social evils and above all the timely demand for Responsible Government was made from the Rulers of Banswara and Dungarpur State.

By another resolution it was decided to publish these resolutions with a short note by the Praja Mandal Secretary for circulation amongst the people of Banswara and Dungarpur State. The Secretary was authorised and Messrs. Bhupendra Nath Trivedi and Mohansingh were elected as delegates from the Vagad Praja Mandal for the ensuing Ludhiana Session of the All-India States' People's Conference.

NORTH BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

An executive Committee Meeting of the North Bombay Students' Union will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. in the 2nd Floor, Laxmi Nivas (opposite Tramway Workshop) Parsi Colony, to discuss the programme for the Independence Day.

KARNATAK NOOTHAN SANGIT SABHA

The following members were elected as office-bearers for the year 1939-40.

Mr. S. G. Mallya, (President); Mr. G. K. Amin, (Vice-President); Messrs. Ramappa Karkera, and G. D. Kanchan, (Jt. Hon. Secretaries); Messrs. H. K. Puthran and Shrinivas Devadiga, (Jt. Hon. Treasurers); Mr. D. R. Kotiankar, (Librarian); Messrs. Bhasker Kotian, M. N. Kumder, M. R. Shenoy, Shanker Kotian, U. B. Narayan, B. G. P. Karkera, Narayan Uchil and S. K. Karkera.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. mail steamer 'Maloja' with the mails from London of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 22nd idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 26th current. She will sail from Ballard Pier at midnight the same day for Australia.

A Baroda crowd smashed the gate and dais erected for the reception of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel recently at Baroda. Photo shows State officers visiting the scene after the damage.

## TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

On Sunday the ladies Sodality of St. Andrew's Church, Bandra went on their annual pilgrimage to the church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Orlem via Malad.

In the very early hours of the morning three bus loads of about 107 sodalists left from Bandra, singing hymns and reciting the rosary. On reaching Orlem at 7-30 a.m. Rev. Fr. A. D'Cunha the Director of the Sodality said mass, when all the sodalists received communion. After short instructions, they spent the rest of the day in picnicking. During the course of the day they visited Merva beach and about 4 p.m. they held their own sports which proved rather interesting and amusing. The prizes for the sports were distributed after Benediction service, after this a final visit was paid to the church, when they started back reciting the rosary and singing hymns.

PARKS IN THE SUBURBS.

The Suburbs has too few parks and now that there are yet a few stretches of land vacant the authorities must move into the matter of acquiring these lands and keeping them for future provision of parks and public gardens.

Bandra already cries for more parks. Some time in 1936 I wrote of negotiations between the Collector and the Municipality on a move to convert the Supali Talao and the vacant piece of land to the west of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road into parks, which news was welcomed by the public, but now though two years have passed nothing has yet been done.

It will be recalled that at one time Government were prepared to transfer this area of 2,500 square yards provided the owners of properties in the rear, whose properties stand benefit by the conversion of this area into a park and the Municipality between them contribute a sum of not less than Rs. 10,000.

Then the Municipality in their turn asked that the period of three years allowed for the completion of the parks and recreation grounds should be extended to five years.

The Collector had agreed to this, provided the Municipality laid out the Supali Talao Park within one year of its being handed over to the Municipality.

The Municipality then accepted Government's conditions and the work was accepted to have commenced but to-day one feels that the question of converting these lands into a park has died a natural death. The new Board of the Bandra Municipality might move into this matter.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE PARTY

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

In connection with the Garden Party to be given by His Excellency the Viceroy on Tuesday, January 24, on the Turf Club Lawns, Bombay, guests are requested to bring their invitation cards with them. The card is necessary to ensure admission and should be shown to the Inspector of Police on his request.

## Government House News

The Governor of Bombay lunched with the Managing Committee and Members of the Orient Club.

Lord and Lady Stratheden, Sir Gilbert and Lady Wiles lunched at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the races.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley dined with the Committee and Members of the Willingdon Sports Club.

NORTH BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION'S EXECUTIVE

The annual general body meeting of the Union was held on Monday, the 16th instant at 6 p.m. at Indira Building, Parel. The Executive Committee for the coming year was elected, which consists of the following members:—

1. M. B. Rao, General Secretary.
2. Miss Naik (Khalsa College), Jt. Secretary.
3. V. K. Tembe (Ruia College), Jt. Secretary.
4. A. G. Sardesai (Ruia College)
5. M. Kirloskar (Ruia College)
6. Miss Madiman (Khalsa College)
7. Gaikawad (Khalsa College)
8. S. K. Gupte (King George School)
9. T. R. Iyengar (Laxmi Institute)
10. L. S. Nagarkar
11. Katkar (Maharashtra School)
12. Dhond (Maharashtra School)
13. Nate (Maharashtra School)
14. Pawar (Maharashtra School)
15. N. S. Sharma (V. J. T. I.)
16. H. Dowlat Ram (V. J. T. I.)
17. R. M. Gunjal (G. S. Medical College).

A programme for the next year was drawn up consisting of Organisation of Study Circles, Literacy Campaign etc.

STUDENTS TO OBSERVE INDEPENDENCE DAY

The North Bombay Students' Union has decided to celebrate the Independence Day on the 26th January. A petition signed by hundreds of Students in North Bombay has been sent to the Education Minister asking him to declare a public holiday on the Independence Day. If it is not granted, we call upon all the Students to observe a hartal and take part in various functions, like processions, meetings and flag salutation arranged on that day.

## ALIBAG EDITOR APOLOGISES

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Jan. 23.

Mr. G. B. Pandit, Editor of "Rashtratej," having expressed an unconditional apology to Mr. M. N. Patil, the defamation proceedings against the former are withdrawn.

Mr. Patil filed a defamation suit before Mr. Tukol, Sub-Judge, Alibag against Mr. G. B. Pandit, printer, publisher and editor of "Rashtratej" who was found guilty and sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 200. Mr. Pandit had preferred an appeal in the Thana First Class Court but it is now withdrawn.

## Kolaba District Board Elections

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Jan. 22.

The dates for the coming Kolaba District Local Board have been published. Nominations will be received on February 7 and scrutinised on February 8. Voting will take place on March 27 and counting of votes on March 29.

There are 30 seats to be filled. One of them is a Muslim seat; two for Harijans and two for backward classes while one seat is for women.

Congress, Democratic Swaraj and Independent Labour Parties are running their candidates in every taluka and the contest is expected to be very keen.

## Id-ul-Zuha Greeting Telegrams

From 27th January to 7th February 1939, greeting telegrams may be accepted on the occasion of Mohammedan festival, Id-Ul-Zuha for (1) Great Britain and Northern Ireland via Iraq at Rs. 2-3-0 for ten words or less and three and half annas for each additional word and (2) for Iraq at same rate as for daily letter telegrams subject to minimum charge for ten words for telegram.

These telegrams should bear before address indication XLT which should be charged for as one word.

-see me as I was

LOOK AT ME NOW

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"Six months ago, I was a wreck with rheumatism. Every joint was locked. Nothing helped until I started taking Kruschen. Then the pains began to go. Now I am active again—I cycle for miles without feeling tired."
When rheumatism gets you in its grip, do as this man did—take Kruschen first thing every morning. The six mineral salts in Kruschen will penetrate to every organ, every cell in your body. They will feed and nourish the blood—they will awaken the liver, kidneys and intestines to new activity.
Then sluggishness goes. Pain goes, too. You've got that youthful "Kruschen Feeling"—you have learned the secret which has brought health and happiness to millions of people throughout the world.
Start at once. Get your bottle of Kruschen to-day—from any chemist, store, or bazar.
You, too, can have that KRUSCHEN FEELING

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1939

# BRITAIN'S VOICE

The Viceroy's speeches at the Industries Conference and at the Orient Club and his reply to the deputation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber show once again how little responsive he and his Government still are to public opinion in the country in matters economic or political. His speech at the Industries Conference was formal and conventional and, beyond giving the history of the Conference and explaining why it has achieved so little during these two decades of its existence, made but casual and vague references to the specific economic problems of the day. And what he did say on these problems was hardly reassuring. The Conference itself was originally desired by the public to be part of a regular policy of the Government of India to develop Indian industries through tariff regulation and otherwise. It was meant to be a symbol of a national economic policy. But the Viceroy would have us believe that "the goal of self-sufficiency which is being pursued by many foreign countries is not one that is suitable for India." He evidently means that India need not worry about national sufficiency so long as Britain is there to defend her, to do all her carrying trade, and to do so many other things for her. The Viceroy spoke a lot at the Conference on the need for co-ordination between provinces and between various schemes of industrial development. But it is intriguing, indeed, that he said not a word about the national Planning Committee which is striving to ensure just the co-ordination and industrial development that the country needs. It is superfluous and useless to ask why he is silent on this fact.

## Lip Sympathy

The deputation of the Merchants' Chamber, by dwelling on specific urgent needs of the country, compelled the Viceroy to say something at least on these needs. Mr. Gordhandas Morarji, the President of the Chamber, pointed out the need, among others, for full-fledged protection to Indian key industries, lowering the exchange ratio, and the removal of the safeguards in the new Constitution that hinder preference to national industries. But to most of the demands the Viceroy gave a flat "no" and he dismissed the others with lip-sympathy. Full-fledged protection he disapproved as being a burden on the consumer. Yet he knows full well that it was full-fledged protection to British industries that built them up and that still safeguards them. And nobody in India asks for protection to those industries which have not a national importance. As regards lowering the ratio, we did not expect him to accept the suggestion at once. But when he argues that lowering the ratio will not benefit the cultivator, we cannot help reminding him that a majority of the people's own representatives in the legislatures and a majority of the autonomous provincial Governments think otherwise and in fairness it was his duty at least, to allow the Congress resolution on the subject to be discussed and voted upon in the Central Assembly. With regard to the ratio as well as full-fledged protection it would have been more straightforward for the acknowledged Agent of the British Government to say that it does not suit Britain to concede these rights of India.

## India Prepared

With regard to the removal or modification of the sections in the new Constitution which hinder preference to Indian business concerns, the Viceroy would not "hold out any hope that the question will be held under early review." And in his speech at the Orient Club he belauded the whole Federal scheme to the skies as "a good scheme, a workable scheme, a scheme in the best interests of India." All British imperialists say the same thing and all nationalists in India condemn the scheme unreservedly. It is obvious that the imperialists and the Indian nationalists judge the scheme from their respective points of view. If a trial of strength alone is to decide whose will is to prevail, be it so. India is prepared for the trial. Meanwhile we welcome the report that the Congress Working Committee is taking steps to stop the mischievous tendency among a few week-kneed Congressmen to suggest that the Federal scheme might be made acceptable if some minor changes could be made therein.

# If Franco Wins....

"All these southern Spaniards are pot-bellied and lascivious" reads an entry in the diary of an Italian officer who took part in the Guadalajara offensive. "I would give them all a dose of castor oil, without exception, including those clowns, the monarchists and the phalangists, who have only one interest, to guzzle and drink in the name of a United Spain (which they have sold twice and thrice to Mussolini), requisition hotels, and laugh at the war. Only we, the Italian Fascists, are taking it seriously." But even a Spanish frankist clown may have had a grain of self-respect—which explains, in a large measure, why the Rebel General has to 'appease' his Fascist allies and masters by shooting some of the rebels amongst his officers. Even if Salamanca denied with apparently undue vehemence all the reports of acute and demonstrative discontent in the ranks of Franco's Spanish officers, the fact remains that Mussolini would *not* 'quit' in the event of Barcelona falling and Franco scoring a decisive victory. The Italo-German intervention in Spain would have no meaning indeed if the Duce contemplated such an eventuality; and his latest outburst about the western democracies being too stupid to be dangerous and his pointed reference to the Vatican's nervousness clearly prove, if his own rather unenviable record as a brazen-faced opportunist whose whole policy is built on a debris of broken promises were not sufficient proof, that he is determined to carry through his plans to a successful conclusion. In the Catalonian offensive launched by Franco, six divisions of his heterogeneous ranks are supported by four divisions of Italians. Its unprecedented ferocity combined with Franco's defiance of every rule of international warfare and deliberate interference with British shipping leave no doubt about the Duce's mind in the matter.

If Franco wins, Mr. Chamberlain will have placed Mussolini in a position of strategic advantage which will change the entire situation not only in the Mediterranean but also in the Atlantic. There is practically nothing to compensate such a surrender that is particularly dangerous to British imperialist interests and strategy. The Italian pressure instead of being relaxed is almost certain to be increased as every student of the Mediterranean situation ought to know. Italy is not likely to be detached from the Fascist axis; and even if a bankrupt Franco were induced to woo the city of London, the clerical Spanish reaction, as Capt. Liddell Hart pointed out long ago, is traditionally anti-British. Then, again, the repercussions in Portugal with their influence on the British imperial strategy must be considered with concern. Although Anglo-French consultations over the Spanish situation take the fall of the Republican Government for granted, we must watch the internal political situation in France where the Daladier Government is jammed between pressure exerted on the one side by the Chamberlain Government and on the other by the French Left and Centre parties. How can France resist Italian threats that can, at most, perhaps be deferred if French strength were reduced almost to hopeless weakness—a price, evidently, too dear and disastrous for her to pay for British support in the Mediterranean?

# A Letter To The Viceroy

From
D. F. Karaka

Dear Lord Linlithgow,

Believe me it takes some courage to write this letter to you, who are the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. You have been sent to us as the representative of the Crown, and as such you are almost inaccessible to those of us who have not a title or a high official appointment. But as you are in our province, I think it only fair to myself and others like me to express a point of view, which you may not hear from that galaxy of distinguished gentlemen, by whom you will be surrounded at the innumerable official functions held in your honour. And this point of view is important, because it expresses the thought and opinion of the rank and file of young men.

We are now on the eve of some of the greatest changes that this country has ever known. The work of Morley and Minto, and Montagu and Chelmsford, bears no comparison to the scheme of Federation that is to be put into effect. As you are aware, Federation is not going to be the triumph of British statesmanship. Not one of the parties involved has hailed it with any enthusiasm—not the Congress, not the Princes, not even the Liberals. And yet nothing has been done to alter or amend this Act, which will have a direct effect on the life and destiny of the whole Indian people.

You know full well that it is no longer possible to thrust a constitution on a people who are unwilling to work it. Dyarchy was a miserable failure. And neither threats, nor imprisonment, nor oppression could make it a success. The Congress retort on all occasions has in the end won the day. The efforts of your predecessors to bring the people to their senses with armed force under the cloak of preserving law and order, have been in vain. One can do almost everything with a bayonet, except to sit on it.

That is only a brief picture of the struggles of the past. We young men have seen how day by day a more convincing case has been made out for the freedom of India—a case which Britain has found impossible to answer. The prestige of the Indian people has risen in the eyes of the world, while that of Britain is gradually diminishing.

**Britain Weakened**

It is not necessary to enlarge on this point. When Mr. Lloyd George put his signature to the Treaty of Versailles, Britain was a first-rate power in the eyes of the world. We in India feared its might, which had been proved after the humiliating defeat of Germany and the shattering of her Empire. To-day the tables are turned. A time has come when the British Prime Minister has to fly to Berlin and Rome to beg for terms, for that is the only logical interpretation of the flight to Munich and the journey on the Rome Express. We are not fools not to realise that without India, Britain could not come unscathed out of another European conflagration. You, as the head of the administration in India, are probably better aware of the facts than we young men can ever be.

**Truth About India**

And this is where I come to the first point in this letter. It falls on you as the accredited representative of the Crown and the spokesman of the British people to acquaint them with the real state of affairs in this country. It is not enough that this should be done by secret State despatches, but openly to the people of Britain, who have a right to know what is thought and said in the Empire of India. The censored messages that reach the London Press and the clippings from the Anglo-Indian press in India make the people of Britain still believe that their Empire of India is as safe as ever and that they can count on the Indian people to spring to action like one man in case of Britain being involved in another war, because of the publicity that is given to the "loyal" messages of one or two stray Maharajahs. And this you know they will not. If they do, it is only because the people and the Congress offer their services of their own accord. The days are gone when you could press a button and a hundred thousand Indians would prostrate themselves for another man's country.

When you came into this high office, there were not many people in India who knew very much about you. You had the reputation of being a first-class farmer, a country gentleman of the highest order and we were pleased to know that Hope was your family name. To India, it was a good

(Continued on page 8, col. 5)

*OUR PARIS LETTER*

# A MEDITERRANEAN MUNICH?

## Precarious Position Of Daladier Cabinet

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PARIS, (By Mail.)

After a hard struggle lasting for days the French Budget of 1939 was passed through the Chamber on the 1st of January. Last week when the Article 2, i.e., the Revenue half of the Budget Bill, was voted upon the Government escaped defeat by only seven votes, obtaining 291 votes against 284, with 34 abstentions. The original front popular majority was 380 consisting of Socialists, Radicals and Communists as against an opposition of 230 Rightists and Centrists. Daladier's support now comes mainly from the Right and even his own party, the Radical Party does not vote for him 'en bloc'; the above mentioned 34 abstentionists, for example, were all members of Daladier's own Party.

### *Precarious Majority*

Jules Moch, for the Socialists, supported by Gabriel Peri for the Communists, brought an amendment demanding a substantial reduction for small incomes from the two per cent. levy and the abolition of the new taxes on wine, coffee and sugar. Daladier refused to accept any discussion on the amendment and faced the Chamber with the question of confidence. The Budget then could not be discussed clause by clause as is always the custom, but it was presented entirely to the Chamber either to be accepted or rejected in toto. This being a question of confidence in the Government the Radicals, in the course of the night, rallied round their chief and voted for him and the Revenue part of the Bill was passed by 323 to 265 votes. The whole process took seven days, and Daladier's Government which started the Budget discussion with a very narrow margin has nothing more to fear until the 1939 session begins.

These last few days indicated, however, how unreliable and precarious Daladier's 'new majority' is, and while some Right Wing journals credited the Daladier Government for having a majority of six more than he needed, other papers pointed out that had not the Cabinet Ministers themselves voted Daladier's Government would have ceased to exist in the last week of December. However, no one was prepared in the present international situation to bring about the fall of the Daladier Government unless there was a previous plan to substitute it with a new and stronger Government.

### *"National Govt." Union?*

It is not impossible, however, that a certain amount of negotiations are going on among influential party leaders to arrive at a plan of Government of National Union. And this fact was revealed by the correspondence of Tardieu, an ex-Premier now in retirement, where he claimed that he was approached indirectly by Blum and Delbos with regard to his collaboration in such a plan. Both Blum and Delbos denied such negotiation, direct or indirect, with Tardieu. But whether there is any truth in these negotiations or not, the prestige of the Daladier Government will be much increased if he can save the honour of France which is seriously threatened by Italy and her fascist allies. Already the whole French nation stands behind him to assist Mussolini's aggressive designs. Daladier is urged not only to defend every inch of French possession but also not to give any concession to Italy in any form whatsoever.

### *Concessions*

On this point, however, considerable doubts have been expressed in almost every political quarters here. The Prime Minister Daladier as well as the Foreign Minister Bonnet, in reply to the Italian demands for Corsica, Tunis and Jibuti, have repeatedly and emphatically declared that France will not cede an inch of French territory. Such declarations are good enough as far as they go. But many commentators like Pertinax, Emile Bure, Leon Blum, Gabriel Peri, de Kerillis, etc. have been insistingly asking—could we not conceive of concessions which could be more serious than territorial concessions. In spite of repeated and consistent agitation in most of the French papers demanding for an assurance from the responsible ministers that not only no French territory would be ceded to Italy but that not even any other substantial concession in any other form would be made to her, both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister have been completely silent on this point

### *"Quai D'Orsay" Method*

In relation to this there are certain factors which are causing great anxiety in the French press. Even the "Journal des Debats," an extreme Right Wing paper, complains of the Government's attempt to gag the Press on the question of Franco-Italian dispute on the plea that printing of the 'sensational' news will only aggravate the strained relations between the two countries. Another factor which is no less serious is what has been called the Quai D'Orsay Method, i.e. denials by the Quai D'Orsay of all the dangerous developments as regards the Franco-Italian relationship: for example, the concentration of Italian troops near the borders of French Somaliland is denied; the presence of a number of Italian troops 20 or 30 miles inside French Somaliland, although not exactly denied, is said to be due to some doubt as to the exact position of the frontier (and to ascertain the frontier, the French public is told by the Government, a number of French Geographers forming a Commission has been sent to Somaliland); the furious and savage anti-French campaign in the Italian press is not denied but the tendency is not to give any undue importance to it 'so as not to increase the tention between France and Italy.'

### *"Mediterranean Munich"?*

The despatch of battleships, as well as troops to Jibuti has been widely acclaimed by the public. On this point also it was denied by the Quai D'Orsay, that these measures have anything to do with the news of Italian troop movements in Somaliland and

(Continued on page 11, col. 3)

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

**INDEPENDENCE DAY AND ANGLO-INDIANS.**

It it gratifying to note that for some time past a new re-orientation is manifest in the Anglo-Indian attitude to the national movement. Several leaders of this community have already urged upon their people to regard India alone as their motherland and loyally to serve it as thus alone they can ensure an honourable position for themselves in this country. We are glad that Mr. C. E. Gibbon, founder of the Anglo-Indian Civil Liberties Association, has issued an appeal to the Anglo-Indians to participate in the Independence Day celebrations on January 26. We cannot do better than endorse Mr. Gibbon's own words when he says, addressing his community: "You too are men. You too have a right to live and be free in your own country. Rally round the banner of the Indian National Congress, the banner which stands for free and united Indian. You have nothing to fear."

**SUPERFLUOUS REPRESENTATION.**

The Bombay millowners' representation to the Viceroy for the appointment of a committee to co-ordinate the progress of Labour reform throughout the country was superfluous. Labour reform is most in evidence in the provinces under Congress Government, and Congress, which is in close touch with Labour and Capital alike, will not only safeguard the interests of both better than any other central agency, in the present circumstances, but will also ensure a due measure of uniformity in Labour reform in the provinces, subject, of course, to local conditions. Congress may be trusted to see that, in the words of the Viceroy, Labour legislation 'combines basic unity with the adaptability necessary to meet the diverse conditions of different localities".

**SMALL INDUSTRIES.**

When Gandhiji started his Khadi Movement twenty years ago, officials and orthodox economists ridiculed it as a fad and an utterly uneconomic proposition. The Royal Commission on Agriculture, with the present Viceroy as its Chairman, said not a word to support the movement. But now even non-Congress officials and economists emphasize the supreme need for cottage industries. In his address to the Industries Conference the Viceroy said that "the supplementing not only of the earnings but of the healthy human interests of the rural population is more bound up with the development of small subsidiary industries than with that of large scale industries." And he quoted, with evident approval, the view of the Industries Minister of Madras that big industries could not feed more than ten million people in India. An excellent case for small industries was also made by Babu Rajendra Prasad in a recent public speech at Patna when he pleaded for "a compromise between western industralisation and Gandhian economy of rural self-sufficiency". We trust the National Planning Committee will show how precisely this necessary compromise is to be effected.

**PUNJAB SITUATION**

Interesting political developments are taking place in the Punjab. The proceedings of the Assembly, now in session at Lahore, have been repeatedly interrupted by exchange of angry words between the Ministerialist and Opposition benches. One such occasion was the adjournment motion sought to be moved by Lala Deshbandhu Gupta to discuss the Punjab Government's views on the exchange ratio, which have been shown to be anti-national by their letter to the Bombay Government. Once again resorting to their autocratic ways, the Ministry managed to have the motion disallowed. On this, Mian Nurrullah, a member of the Ministerialist party, walked out in protest and later it was revealed that he and two other members of the Unionist Party have resigned from the party and applied for seats on the Opposition benches. This provoked the Premier to utter such unparliamentary remarks that the Speaker had to order that they be expunged from the proceedings. In a statement to the press, Mian Nurrullah exposes some of the tactics of the Ministerialists, how while professing to be champions of the peasantry, they have repeatedly shelved moves to redress the grievances of the agriculturists, as evidenced by their opposition to the Congress party's resolution recommending reduction in water rates. We are glad members of the Unionist party are at last realizing the hollowness of the claims made by Sir Sikander Hayat and his henchmen and we hope the resignations of these three members will encourage other members with independent views to withdraw their support from the ministry.

# POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Women talk for many and listen for few.

Watered silk is the proper material for a flowing gown.

When words fail a woman in an argument she resorts to tears.

Lying too much in bed is almost as bad as lying too much out of it.

A two-faced person is popular with both sides—until he is found out.

A man never really fully realizes how golden silence is until he tries to buy some of it.

**WITHOUT COMMENT**

**"France and Britain cannot disarm unless Germany and Italy disarm. Germany cannot afford to cut down her equipment unless Russia reduces her immense forces. Russia cannot cut down her armed forces as long as Japan has a powerful army. Japan cannot even discuss disarmament until there is peace with China. The United States must go on building up her Navy and Air Force as long as Japan is increasing her armaments by sea, land and air."**

**—Lloyd George.**

* * * *

Doctor Katju, U.P. Minister and himself a distinguished member of the bar, paints a very doleful picture of the future of the legal profession in India.

That may be true but you can't prove it——unless you engage a lawyer to argue the case.

* * * *

With the cry for decentralization, introduction of village 'panchayats,' debt legislation and reforms aimed directly at reduction of litigation, those who enter the legal profession, he said, should have no illusions about amassing fortunes and building mansions as the giants of old did.

There is nothing, of course, to stop them from building castles in the air.

* * *

A Communist has topped the polls in the B.P.C.C. elections.

The Red Revolution is evidently fast approaching.

It is not yet confirmed if the President of the Millowners' Association, Mr. R. S. Sarma, Mr. J. D. Jenkins and the editors of the "Whip" and the "Examiner" will lead a deputation to the Viceroy asking for the Congress to be re-declared an unlawful body.

* * * *

According to a writer, "Democracy is on the defensive."

Indeed, thanks to the British foreign policy, it is on the run.

* * * *

**WHAT NEXT IN SIND?**

—Headline.

The question is referred to Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah for a reply

* * *

The Soviet Government has punished over a hundred officials for unpunctuality.

Some of our local officials should be glad India is not Soviet Russia.

* * * *

Barcelona was bombed nineteen times by Franco's 'planes. Yet it has not fallen

Chamberlain and the Fascists, however, are not disheartened. They believe in the British Premier's famous slogan, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again"

* * * *

Madras, we read, is taking steps to protect the city against air-raids.

We, too, feel early in the morning the need of protection against the AIR.

* * * *

**WE ARE ASKED TO BELIEVE**

That the real reason for the dismissal of Doctor Schacht is Hitler's decision to reorganise the Reich's finances.

That after having thanked the ex-President of the Reichs Bank, the Fuehrer will appoint him special officer to reorganise the concentration camps—from within.

That the present exchange ratio is really meant to benefit the Indian peasant, and

That industrial self-sufficiency may be a good ideal for countries like England but not for India.

* * * *

**A TEA-TIME THOUGHT**

**"Love is that paradoxical motion which makes a woman prefer to be miserable with one man rather than to be happy with another.**

**—Helen Rowland.**

* * * *

"I never loved anyone but you," he declared at the New Year party.

"Nonsense!" she replied.

"You are the light of my life."

"I've heard that before."

"I can't live without your love."

"Foolish talk."

"If I could only tell you how much I love you!"

"Think of something new."

"Will you marry me?"

"Well, now you're talking."

# TOKYO IMPERIALISTS' AIMS EXPOSED

## Japanese Author On Butchery Of Chinese

SHANTINIKETAN, Jan. 22.

"The Japanese imperialists' avowed aim of liberating the oppressed Asiatic races cannot be taken at its face value. The Japanese imperialists are themselves none other than the oppressors of the Asiatics. The Japanese imperialists are now bullying their own brothers of the Yellow Race, with a fervent desire of enslaving them; what can others expect of them?"—says Mr. Waotoko Aoyama, a Japanese author, in course of a Press statement regarding Asia and Japanese Imperialism.

He claims that his views are shared by millions of his fellow-citizens, the Japanese.

WHAT THEY DO IN CHINA?

Referring to what he calls as the Japanese Imperialists' policy of bluff, Mr. Aoyama says:

"The aim of the Japanese invasion of China is domination pure and simple. They bomb defenceless Chinese cities and towns frightfully. They butcher the Chinese civilians mercilessly. They pillage the Chinese villages wherever they go.

"On the part of the Chinese, the whole nation is united. Under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, the Chinese people have but one aim—to carry on the war of resistance to the bitter end. China's victory will open a new era in the history of China, nay in the history of Asia. It will begin with the wholesale defeat of the Japanese imperialists. Chinese sovereignty will be fully restored. The other races in Asia who have been robbed of their liberty by the Japanese imperialists will, in turn, get their full freedom, without disguise, without fail. Japanese imperialists' propagandists are not only active in their homeland, but in other parts of Asia as well. They are agitators, at least they aim at agitation.

BEWARE OF THEM

"In Turkey, Arabia, Iran, India, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, the Straits Settlements, Siam and Indo-China, the Japanese propagandists penetrate far and wide—with the Buddhists and Mohammedans as their chief objectives. Artists and religious students are sent there, but art and religion are only means to an end. They are the Japanese imperialists' vanguards of the Japanese invasion of those countries.

"An Islamic temple was built in Tokyo, but for what purpose? It is only an instrument for the Japanese imperialist propagandists, and they have been hard at work since. Even announcements have been made of some Japanese people having become converts to Islam."

He concludes: "It sounds most unreasonable that 60,000,000 Japanese and over 1,000,000,000 Asiatics should have to suffer because of the aggressive designs of 1,000 or so Japanese imperialists."—United Press.

# TEN KILLED IN GALE

### *Fatalities In South-West England And West Ireland*

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Gales sweeping the South-west of England and West Ireland caused loss of ten lives. Seven were drowned when at Stives, Cornwell, a lifeboat capsized in a terrific north-westerly gale in Stives Bay, while answering a rocket distress signal from a small steamer, which went ashore between Stives and Landsend. One of the latter's crew is feared to have been lost overboard. Another lifeboat is going to the aid of the disabled one.

A seventy-mile-hour gale wrecked a Devenport House, in which twelve people were sleeping and all were buried under the debris. Two of them were killed.—Reuter.

### *Sir Reginald Tower Dead*

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The death has occurred of Sir Reginald Tower.—Reuter.

(Sir Reginald Tower joined the Diplomatic Service and was attache at Constantinople in 1885. He served in various capacities at Madrid, Copenhagen, Berlin, Washington and Peking. He was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General Siam 1901. Later on he served in Bavaria and Wurhemberg, Mexico, Argentine, Paraguay. He was also temporary administrator and League High Commissioner at Danzig in 1919-20.)

## *CABLE ITEMS*

LONDON.— Commissioners for Civil Air Guard have issued a review of the first four months, reporting that over 5,550 people have been enrolled, over 1,380 possess "A" licences and about 3,550 are being taught to fly. Sixty aero clubs throughout the country are participating in the scheme and about 330 'planes are being used for instruction.—Reuter.

KINGSTON:—Sir Arthur Richards, the New Governor, at a Mayoral banquet, said that drastic increases in taxation were inevitable, if Jamaica desired land settlement and other necessary schemes for the prevention of further social disorders.—Reuter.

NEW YORK:—The British Freighters "Carare" and "Deerpool," answered an S. O. S. of the Dutch Freighter "Parklaan" that she is leaking badly in the Atlantic, 1,300 miles out from New York on its voyage to Hamburg. The "Parklaan" with her crew of 21 is trying to make azores, 1,000 miles east at a speed of six knots. The rescuers are expected to reach her at dawn.—Reuter.

NEWTONHEATH (Manchester): —The death has occurred of Noel "Boy" McCormick born in India in 1890. He was a sufferer from Athlete's heart and was found dead in his own motorcar. McCormick was a former British Light-heavy-weight Champion for 1919-22, when he relinquished his championship voluntarily and he claimed that he had never been knocked out.—Reuter.

### *Jinnah For Ahmedabad*

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 23.

In response to the invitation of local Muslims, Mr. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League will visit Ahmedabad in the first week of February. It is expected that he will also visit Broach and Surat.

# Penalty For Unpunctuality

### Over Hundred Executive Officials Dismissed In Soviet Russia

MOSCOW, Jan 22.

Over a hundred executive officials have been dismissed or reduced in rank during the past week as a result of a campaign to tighten up labour discipline. The campaign was extended to civil aviation with an announcement that ten pilots, engineers, and executive officers had been dismissed for unpunctuality. The dismissals include Molokov, Chief of Civil Aviation in the Far East who will be prosecuted for absence from his post on Jan 7 and 8, the Russian orthodox christmas.—Reuter.

### *MOSQUE GATE-KEEPER KILLED*

JERUSALEM, Jan. 23.

**Unknown men shot and killed Sheikh Nabulsa a Mosque gatekeeper.**

**Two Jews were wounded while unloading petrol at the Imperial Airway's seaplane base in the sea of Galillee.—Reuter.**

### *Officers' Training For Indians At Minley*

LONDON, Jan. 23.

When the Duke of Gloucester opened the new Senior Wing of Camberley Staff College at Minley Manor, among his audience of 57 student-officers was Capt. P. N. Thapar of 1/2 Punjab Regiment, the first Indian officer sent for staff training in England.

Giving a special welcome to the officers of Dominion and Indian armies the Duke said that a satisfactory feature of army reorganisation was that it will be possible to bring to England for one year's training at Minley a large number of Indian army officers.—Reuter.

### *ALLEGED ATTACK ON M. L. A.*

### *Dashkroi Congress Executive Election Postponed*

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 23.

Dashkroi Taluka Congress executive elections have been postponed as the voters alleged fraudulent methods at election. Mr. Bahubhai Patel, M.L.A. was assaulted at Vatwa station.

### *CONGRESSMEN ACQUITTED*

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE. (By Mail).

An appeal preferred by Seven Congressmen of Clospet against the order of ex-Officio 1st Class Magistrate Clospet who bound them to keep peace for a period of one year under section 107, Cr. P. C. was allowed by the District and Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division who acquitted them all.

### Appeal To Bose To Withdraw From Contest

COCONADA, Jan. 23.

Mr. M. Thirumal Rao, a Congress delegate and member, Central Legislative Assembly, in the course of a statement appeals to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to withdraw in favour of Dr. Pattabhi and help in making the Congress Presidential election unanimous.—A. P.

### *Azad To Proceed To Frontier*

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Member, Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee who returned to Calcutta yesterday, proposes to leave for the North-West Frontier Province about the end of this week.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, returned from Santiniketan this afternoon.—A. P.

### ALIGARH OLD BOYS IN BOMBAY

### Urge Univ. To Close On Independence Day

A resolution requesting the authorities of the Muslim University, Aligarh, to close the University and its allied institutions on January 26, the Independence Day, was passed at a meeting of some 'old boys' of the University, residing in Bombay. It was urged that the Muslim University authorities should follow the example of the Lucknow University.

It was further resolved to send a telegram to the authorities requesting them to close the institutions.

# 'State Of War' In Barcelona

### Republican Cabinet Not To Change Headquarters

PARIS, Jan. 23.

As a further measure of defence, the Republican Cabinet in Barcelona has decided to declare "a state of war," and a drastic form of Martial Law throughout the Republican territory, according to a despatch received here.

It has also been announced, it is stated, that the seat of Government will remain in Barcelona.

The statement is being made in order to counter reports that the Cabinet intended to move to another city.

"STATE OF WAR"

A Communique issued following last night's Cabinet meeting reiterates the Government's determination to remain and defend Barcelona, although many subsidiary Departments will be scattered in various sectors of the Republican territory. The Cabinet has also decided to proclaim a "state of war" in the whole Republican territory under which all power will be invested in the hands of the Ministry for National Defence and military authorities.

RESISTANCE TO REBELS

With the Nationalists at points only 19 miles away, it is claimed in Government reports that little further ground is being lost on almost the whole Catalan front.

The resistance in the North Segre sector is solid while it is stated the attack has been beaten back to Villanuva Geltru region.

Meanwhile Nationalist warplanes raided Barcelona no less than 19 times during the week-end.

The Government reports that along almost the whole of Catalan front little ground is being lost in the face of heavy Nationalist attacks. The Italian Litterorio Division is sustaining heavy losses in Sansadurni Zone, some 19 miles north-west of Barcelona between here and Igualda, where violent fighting is progressing.

### Net Of Steel Round Barcelona

A Lerida message says:

The Nationalists are giving the Republicans before Barcelona no time to reform their ranks, states a field report. A net of steel is gradually being drawn round their capital. The Morrocans advancing along the Coast Road are stated to be well beyond Sitges, while Legionaries in the centre are claimed to have captured Valbona on the railway between Igualda and Barcelona.

Away North other forces are five miles from Manresa, which has been subjected to a terrific bombardment.

In the Urgel Sector on North Catalona front the Nationalists are said to have taken a series of important positions along the river Rialp.

An officer of High Command in an interview with Reuter declared that General Franco's strategy had circumvented the seemingly impregnable obstacles, which Republican defences in the Pyrenean mountain spurs offered.—

BARCELONA AERODROME THREATENED

Aided by fine weather the Nationalist advance to-day progressed rapidly along the whole front. Marorell, an important road junction, fourteen miles from Barcelona is within grip of Navarrese troops. At mid-day Maestrazgo and Aragon Divisions are reported to be deploying around Manresa, while in the Coastal region southward Moroccan troops threaten to bring Barcelona aerodrome within range of their artillery by evening.—

AIRRAIDS ON BARCELONA.

Bars, cafes and private restaurants in Barcelona are closed and hotels are allowed to take in only officials of the military and refugees passing through the city. Meanwhile the series of airraids which began on Saturday continues.—Reuter.

### *BARCELONA BOMBED NINETEEN TIMES*

BARCELONA: Jan. 22.

**Wave after wave of Rebels' warplanes swept over Barcelona throughout the week-end. By to-night there have been 19 separate air-raids, in which the known deathroll hitherto is 33 and wounded 66. Both Italian and German types of machines participated.**

The nearness of the battle fronts permitted the Republicans to use chasers, which normally are at the front, for the protection of the city. During some raids as many as 50 chasers and bombers on both sides were fighting overhead.

The steamer "African Mariner" was damaged by a direct hit and not sunk as previously reported. Six bombers of the crew, mostly Greeks, are reported to have been killed and four other British ships were struck during the week-end.

The "York Brook" had a gap torn in its side, the "Huntress" had its superstructure seriously damaged, the "Dover Abbey," which was struck yesterday, was holed again to-day and the "Sea-Bank Spray" was damaged yesterday.—Reuter.

# Argument For Armaments

### Senator Supports Programme Because U. S. Faces Danger Of Foreign Invasion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

Senator Pittman supporting the administration's armament programme in a wireless debate contended that the United States faced the danger of foreign invasion and said that Herr Hitler's ambition would "never be satisfied" while the ambition of the fixed policy of Japanese military leaders was to dominate all Eastern Asia and island in Western Pacific.

The Republican Senator Taft whose party it is announced has appointed a committee of eleven to examine the arms programme admitted that President Roosevelt's demands were not excessive but asserted that the President had given indications in favour of a foreign policy "very different from the mere defence of the United States, one which in the end will require much greater armament."—Reuter.

### *MORE BRITISH STEAMERS HIT*

BARCELONA, Jan. 23.

The British steamer "Dover Abbey" 958 tons, suffered a direct hit during the Nationalist airraid to-day.

Another British steamer "Stanbrook" is reported to have been attacked and hit seven miles off the shore. Other British ships hit are "African Mariner" "Thorpebay" and "Huntress."

The "African Mariner" is believed to have been sunk. The second mates of the "African Mariner" and "Thorpebay" were both killed.—Reuter.

### March To Whitehall: "Arms For Spain"

LONDON, Jan. 23.

**"Headed by a posse of police and chanting arms for Spain" 2,000 Communists marched in a procession to White-Hall. The leaders presented a petition at Ten Downing Street. There were no disturbances.—Reuter's Special.**

### *WAR-TIME CONDITIONS IN GIBRALTAR*

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 23.

**Whole Gibraltar is in darkness for defensive exercises, which will as nearly as possible, reproduce wartime conditions. The Home Fleet and fortress defences are participating.**

The exercises began to-night and will continue until Tuesday morning. Civil and special police are patrolling the town and traffic has been brought to standstill. A majority of businesses have been closed.—Reuter.

### *BRITISH ALSO TO EVACUATE?*

LONDON, Jan. 23.

It is learned in well-informed circles in London that Mr. Ralph Stevenson, British Minister in Barcelona, is closely contacting with British naval authorities on the spot.

The British cruiser "Devonshire" and destroyer "Grey Hound" are in the vicinity. Mr. Stevenson has made preliminary arrangements for the evacuation of the Embassy Staff numbering a score, including the staff of the Consulate.

Other Britishers, numbering about 200 may leave, if they wish, if necessity arises. No decision has yet been taken with regard to the actual evacuation. All that has been done is by way of precaution.

Mr. Stevenson's movements will be governed largely by the action of the Republican Government.—Reuter.

### *U. S. Citizens To Evacuate*

BARCELONA, Jan. 23.

All United States citizens here and in Catalonia have been ordered to prepare for evacuation. The order has been issued by the United States Consul-General.

The United States Charge d'Affaires will wireless to the American destroyer "Omaha," now at Ville Franche, to-night instructing her to proceed immediately to Caldetas, twenty miles north of Barcelona, to take United States citizens, believed to number about thirty, aboard.—Reuter.

# Loss In China Turns Britain's Eyes To India

### "Financial News" Discusses Prospects Of Developing Manufacturing Ventures In India

LONDON, Jan. 23.

A few far-sighted people are enquiring about the possibilities of capital investment in India as a set off to the loss of opportunities in China, writes a special correspondent of the "Financial News."

He adds that one of the results of the Far Eastern conflict is sure to be greater amount of attention for India both on strategic and economic grounds. What may turn out to be the only routes for western trade contact with China are the routes, which can be made available by Burma. If any western trade remains to be done with China then the possibilities of India as a manufacturing and distributing centre are due for exploration.

TOBACCO TRADE HIT.

The writer taking up the suggestion that a change in the Chinese Customs tariff initiated by Japan may hit tobacco particularly and thus seriously affect British and American concerns importing large quantities for manufacture of cigarettes in China, says that if such firms have developed export trade it might be saved by transferring the manufacture to India. "There is no reason why Chinese export trade in eggs and bristles, to name but two commodities, should not if it is largely lost to the West and any Western financial interests concerned with it, be developed from India's natural resources."

The writer discusses the necessity for the development of certain manufactures in India essential in time of war, and advises British interests that if they do not consider motor car manufacture, which admittedly may not look immediately inviting, they are liable to find themselves forestalled by American initiative.

INDIAN RESOURCES.

After pointing out that none need hope to float a new or enlarge an existing undertaking in India, "with any hopes of success unless prepared to allow, say, half the capital to be subscribed from Indian sources and have part Indian directorate," the writer elaborates the scope for participation and contends that Indian capital is very much in the state of "once bitten, twice shy" over investment in purely Indian concerns.

He concludes "the lack of confidence of Indian investors in purely Indian enterprises and the hunger for reliable undertakings, in which to invest from the real background for considering the possibilities of British economic co-operation within India itself.—Reuter.

### *STUDENTS REFUSE TO ABANDON STRIKE*

### *Central Hindu High School Closed 'Sine Die'*

BENARES, Jan. 23.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University closed the Central Hindu High School "sine die" from to-day as the students refused to abandon their strike directed against the present headmaster.—A. P.

### *45 ANTI-HINDI PICKETS ARRESTED*

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

Forty-five anti-Hindi volunteers including nine women were arrested to-day for picketing in front of the Hindu Theological High School, these constituting the biggest contingent arrested so far in connection with Anti-Hindi agitation.

Of the nine women, five were found to be below 16 years of age as also three men and in their case an application has been made to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to transfer their cases to the Juvenile Court.

The remaining 37 were chargesheeted in the George Town Police Court and the Magistrate sentenced them to six months imprisonment each (simple imprisonment in the case of four women and rigorous in the case of men) and to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each in default to undergo additional imprisonment for six weeks.—A. P.

### *Princess Maria Weds*

ROME, Jan. 23.

Three thousand, including Royalty, Sgr. Mussolini and the diplomatic corps were present at Paoline Chapel, Quirinal, when Princess Maria Savoy, the youngest daughter of King Emmanuel was married to Prince Luigi Bourbon of Parma. The couple were later received by the Pope.

The British Ambassador, the Earl of Perth and Miss Goulding, who taught the princess English, who travelled specially from London, where they were given a rail ticket to Rome and expenses by the Italian Embassy, were among the company. The couple afterwards were received by the Pope. They will be spending their honeymoon in Africa, where the bridegroom will pay a visit on business to Mozambique.—Reuter.

### *BAN ON LETHAL WEAPONS IN DELHI*

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

The District Magistrate, Delhi, has issued a notification under Section 144, criminal procedure code to-day prohibiting for a period of two months the carrying of firearms, dands, lathis or other weapons in any street or public place in Delhi or collection of these weapons or stones.

This order is as a precaution to prevent a breach of the peace during the celebration of the Bakrid and Moharrum.—A. P.

### *Japanese Mine Disaster Toll*

FUKUOKA (Japan), Jan. 23.

It is now feared that 92 perished in the mine explosion. There were only four survivors. Two persons rescued have died.—Reuter.

### *U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH CAMPAIGN*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

President Roosevelt has submitted to the Congress for "careful study" a comprehensive report recommending 850 million-dollar Federal and State programme to improve the nation's health.

The report includes proposals for compulsory health insurance, care for medically indigent new hospitals, subsidization of [illegible] hospitals and National Programme of Maternal and Child Welfare and diagnostic and treatment centres.—Reuter.

### *CURFEW IN BARODA*

### *All Quiet On Monday*

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 23.

Yesterday evening a curfew order was passed and the whole city was put under military control.

The Dewan moved in the city streets yesterday and watched the situation. He visited, several houses and injured persons. At night the Dewan also took several rounds in city. When he grasped that the situation could not be controlled by police he ordered for military control.

Some businessmen have not opened their shops to-day also schools are closed.

The situation is quiet to-day.

### *Order To Quit Delhi*

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

Pandit Chandragupta Vidyalankar, who is connected with the Shiv temple agitation, has been served with an order asking him to quit Delhi within 12 hours and not return for one year without previous permission.—A. P.

LONDON.—The Earl of Athlone has been unanimously elected President of the Football Association in succession to Mr William Pickford.

ROME, Jan. 23.

A hint that the conversations may bear fruit in the form of a treaty of non-aggression and friendship between Yugoslavia and Hungary is made by Sgr Gayda in "Voce d'Italia."

Sgr. Gayda declares a conference will shortly take place between the delegates of both countries to prepare the development of economic and commercial relations.—Reuter.


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(Established 38 years)

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# World Achievement.

### *Painting Under The Sea*

This is not a wild scheme. No attempt is being made to make fun of you. When we say that an artist has been painting under the sea—setting up his easel and getting to work as if he were in Hyde Park—we mean what we say. That is all.

Everyone knows that America is justly proud of its Museum of Natural History, and we may imagine that no expense is too great in order to make every part of it the last word in perfection. In order that the museum might have first-rate exhibits of marine life, Dr. Miner went off to the Pacific about five or six years ago, steering for coral reefs in order that he might advise on the building of the Museum's wonderful Coral Reef Group in the Hall of Ocean Life.

Rose Island Reef was chosen, and some of the party took a cinema camera and diving dresses and other apparatus. Then they went under water.

Along the bed of that kindly, warm, and translucent sea they moved, air being pumped into their helmets. They went from terrace to terrace of marvellously coloured coral, the sunlight filtering through so that every detail of the sea-forest was exquisite. From dark caves darted rainbow fish. Gorgeously coloured flowers were about their feet; and seeing these, an artist in the company set up his metal easel, put his glass "canvas" in position, and using paint with a palette knife instead of a brush, he made his pictures under the sea.

All this was off the Bahamas.

# Viceroy Pleads For Fair Trial For Federation

## Praise For Bombay Congress Ministry: Impressed By Surprising Smoothness In The Working Of Provincial Autonomy

H. E. the Viceroy was the guest of honour with H. E. the Governor at the Orient Club to a lunch on Monday afternoon.

After the loyal toast, Hon. Sir J. Beaumont, the Chief Justice in proposing the toast of the Viceroy said long before the inauguration of political reforms in India inviting co-operation of Indians, the Orient Club was established in 1900 its constitution being to sink all political differences and treat Europeans and Indians alike on equal footing. He remembered in 1930 during Civil Disobedience Movement when the feelings in India was strained members of Orient Club stood as one man. He welcomed the Viceroy in their midst and expressed his sanguine hope that under his regime India will march on to its goal.

I think the first topic that comes into one's mind when one finds oneself in the Capital of this great Presidency, is the working of provincial autonomy. No one can fail to be struck by the degree of success that it has achieved—a degree of success all the more significant in the case of a historic Presidency, a great port, a great city, such as yours. It is no small tribute to all concerned that after the two years, or almost two years, that have passed since Part III of the Act of 1935 came into operation, things should have gone so well, and that the outlook for the future should, all things considered, hold out so much promise. I may, I think, properly take the opportunity to pay a tribute to the work of the Government of Bombay. And I should like to pay a tribute, too, to your Governor, who is so admirably equipped by his long Parliamentary record, and his experience in so many different departments of State at home, for the most important and responsible office which he has held with such distinction and success.

FEDERAL SCHEME.

Provincial autonomy, as I have often reminded my hearers, is, however, one part only of the scheme of constitutional reform. I would like to repeat how urgent I regard the federal problem from the point of view of India, and how concerned I am to secure without any delay the bringing into being of the federal scheme. I would like, too, again to emphasize the importance as I see it of the early introduction of that scheme to all sections and all interests in this country, and its value to India as a whole. It is, if you like, an intricate scheme, and one that may give rise to misunderstandings here and to misunderstandings there; to doubts as to whether it is the best solution of an unparalleled problem; to counter-suggestions and counter-proposals. That, surely, is inevitable, given the magnitude and the complexity of the issues involved. I will only repeat to-day that I have myself no doubt whatever that the scheme is a good scheme, a workable scheme, a scheme in the best interests of India, and a scheme that merits an objective approach and a fair trial by all concerned and I would emphasise again the great importance to India, at the present stage of international affairs, of early Federation. You, Gentlemen, appreciate to the full the significance of the relation of totalitarian development elsewhere—a significance which the Press in this country has not failed to understand, and I do not think that I need to-day do more than touch upon it.

TIME FACTOR.

Let me return, Gentlemen, from that disturbing but most important subject to conditions in the constitutional field here. There is only one thing which I would like, if I might, to add to-day when we consider the working of the constitutional scheme; and that is the importance of keeping the time factor in proper perspective. We may be impatient at how little has been done; or restless at the way in which things are being done; or we may think that too much is being done, or at too great a pace. I have heard all of those criticisms in one part of India or another, and from persons of very different parties. I would ask you, however to remember that, after all, an immense constitutional change has taken place, affecting in all the working of their lives the 250 millions of people who live in the provinces of British India—and that, after all allowances, that change has been made with surprising smoothness, and in a very short space of time. Could we have foreseen in April two years ago how well the constitutional scheme, operating for the first time over so wide and so varied a field, under conditions differing so markedly in different areas, would have stood its first strain, we should, I think, indeed have been well content; and I suggest that in judging the position to-day, we should, to the extent that, for any reason, we may feel critical apply the test of the long view

## *VICEROY AT KANDIVLI*

### *Visit To Physical Training Institute*

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sitting in an elegant shamiana erected in a perfect rural setting, the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay watched four interesting items in a physical culture demonstration given this evening by students of the Government Training Institute for Physical Education at Kandivli. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Dr. Gilder and Mr. M. Y. Nurie were seated by the side of the distinguished visitors to the Institute. Women students of the Institute entertained the guests with a garba and later took part in other items along with their men colleagues. Lord Linlithgow watched the Relay Race and Lejim display by students with keen interest and seemed to be particularly impressed by the garba dance. The Viceroy and the Governor later visited the lecture hall, library, staff and students' quarters erected on the top of a small hillock.

The Viceroy who drove to Kandivli at about 3-40 p.m., was received at the Institute by Mr. B. G. Kher. Swami Kuvalayananda, Chairman of the Board of Physical Education which guides the activities of the Institute presented the members of the Board. The Principal of the College, Mr. Joseph next presented the members of the staff.

The Viceroy thereafter visited the buildings of the Institute accompanied by the Governor, Premier and Swami Kuvalayananda. The Viceroy left the Institute at about 3-15 p.m.

The Institute which was established on the 1st of November 1938 has 95 students including ten women students. Many of them are B. Ts.

## GOWRAKSHAK MANDALI WELCOMES VICEROY

About a mile from the Kandivli Railway Station, facing a chain of hillocks, a shamiana was erected for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy and hundreds of guests on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali on Monday evening when certificates and Government medals were presented for the best Bulls, cows and heifers.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in welcoming His Excellency the Viceroy, said:—

To what extent this Mandali has succeeded in its efforts will be realised by the fact that, when immediately after arrival in this country as Viceroy, Your Excellency appealed for more efforts at improving the breeding of cattle, this Mandali was the first to have the necessary bulls to give to several people who were moved by Your Excellency's appeal to start cattle breeding. In this work of improving the breed of cattle, we acknowledge with great pleasure the continued guidance and assistance we have received from the Government of Bombay during the last 15 years. The Mandali has, during the last half-a-century, spent about Rs. 19 lakhs in all in its efforts to carry out the aims and objects laid down in its original Trust Deed, but we feel that even with this work, we have hardly touched, the bare fringe of the problem which faces India as a whole.

H. E. was presented with a shield in memory of the event. The shield to be known as "The Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali Golden Jubilee Challenge Shield," and to be competed annually and to be awarded to the best cow.

Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, President of the Bombay Pinjrapole, spoke a few words thanking H. E. for the sustained interest he took in the matter and presented H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. Sir Roger Lumley with two silver cows.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy thanking the Mandali said:—

Let me say that I heartily endorse the aim of this Mandali to divert the strong sentimental sympathy for cattle preservation into useful and constructive channels. I note, too, with satisfaction that when I appealed for more efforts at improving the breeding of cattle this Mandali was the first to have the necessary bulls to give to people for cattle breeding. In this connection let me congratulate the Mandali on the improvement which its figures show in the milk yield of its herd and the general improvement in its cattle.

His Excellency inspected the exhibition, in the company of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay before entering the shamiana for the presentation of the prizes.

PRIZE WINNERS.

In "Pure Gir Cattle," out of 10 prizes 6 prizes were won by the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali, who however retired in favour of various other exhibitors. 3 other prizes were won outright by the Mulund Cattle Breeding Farm. One other prize was awarded and accepted by the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali.

In the "Graded Gir Cattle" section out of 7 prizes, 4 were again bagged by the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali, and they retired in favour of other exhibitors.

Among 4 Government Medals 3 were won by the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali and one by Mulund Breeding Farm.

His Highness the Aga Khan proposed the vote of thanks.

## Victoria Mary Gym. 'At Home' To Vicereine

An 'At Home' was given by the members of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, Bombay on Monday afternoon to meet Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow.

A large and distinguished gathering of Bombay ladies was present among whom were Lady Lumley, the Dowager Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Lady Jerbai Billimoria, Mrs. M. F. S. Taiyarkhan, Mrs. Dina D. N. Khandalawalla, Lady C. P. Blackwell and Mrs. Bapsy Sabawalla.

A group photograph was taken and the ladies proceeded to the hall where the President read the report and acquainted the distinguished guest with a brief history of the Club.

Thirty years back she said when the then Prince and Princess of Wales, the late King George V and Queen Mary visited India in 1905, there were no recreational facilities for ladies. Men then hardly mingled with women.

The Gymkhana was therefore constructed with the munificent monetary help of its patrons, both to fulfil that longfelt need and to commemorate the visit of Their Royal Highnesses.

Lady Linlithgow then in a concise speech expressed her gratitude to the members for making it possible for her to have an insight into the social activities of the Indian world of women.

The ladies then went to the garden where they partook of refreshments.

After spending nearly an hour Lady Linlithgow left the place in the company of her daughters and Lady Lumley.

# Hazarbagh Disaster In Council

## Hossain Imam's Adjournment Motion: Budget Session Opened

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

In the Council of State, which began its budget session to-day, Mr. P. N. Sapru, and Mr. Hossain Imam attempted to move an adjournment motion to discuss the Hazarbagh railway disaster.

Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner for Railways, said that he would be in a position to make a full statement on the accident a day or two later and he suggested that the motion might be deferred till then.

After some discussion the movers agreed, and the President, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy fixed four p.m. Friday for debate on the motion.

Mr. Roy, Secretary, Communications Department moved that the Motor Vehicles Bill as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration. Mr. Roy traced the history of the Bill and said that at every stage in the process of its evolution, Government were guided by the advice not of Railway interests but mainly of Provinces through the Transport Advisory Council. He said that any one who dispassionately considered the matter would admit that it was no attempt to rush through legislation to strangle motor transport but it was framed with a view to the ultimate good of the community as a whole.

Mr. Hossein Imam was of opinion that the Bill as it had been drafted met the general wishes of all concerned as the Provincial Governments and all interests were consulted and the whole measure had already been thoroughly thrashed out in the Assembly.

SAPRU'S SUPPORT

Mr. P. N. Sapru giving his full and complete support to the motion for consideration expressed his appreciation of the care and thought which was bestowed on the Bill by those who formulated it. He dealt with the salient features of the Bill and said that control was a necessity in the interests of the public generally, as also of the Motor Industry and of Railways.

Mr. Ramdas Pantalu supporting the motion said that most of the points on which there was room for legitimate difference of opinion had been already settled.

Kumar Shankar Roy Chaudhury also supported the motion after Mr. S. N. Roy had replied briefly, the House passed the first reading.

The President stated that the second stage of the Bill would be taken up later after the required notice was given of the amendments to be moved, both by Government and non-official members.

Sir Jagdish Prasad announced that on Thursday, the Wheat Bill would be taken first and then the Income Tax Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly.—A.P.

## 'Hyderabad Day' In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 23.

About 25 arrests made yesterday when local Arya Samajists observed "Hyderabad Day" organised by the All-India Arya Samaj. Attempts made to bring off a Hartal in this connection evoked little response. The day passed off peacefully.—A.P.

## A LETTER TO THE VICEROY

(Continued from Page 6).

omen. But we want to see these hopes of ours materialise. Before you, Lord Irwin (as he then was) had informed his immediate superior, Lord Birkenhead, at the India Office that the personnel of the Simon Commission, because of the exclusion of Indians, would be unacceptable to the Indian people. Later when he sailed on his own initiative to England and came back to make the pronouncement regarding the Round Table Conference, when he laid aside the pride and prestige of his high office and discussed the problem of India with the representative of the people, Mahatma Gandhi, when later he met the Congress half-way in order to make it possible for them to attend the Conference and still preserve their self-respect, he was credited by the most nationalist-minded of Indians with having tried to win over India.

That was the turning point of Britain's administration of India. It was the inauguration of a new era in British statesmanship. But it was not for long. The Willingdon regime put the clock back as far as Indian friendship and co-operation were concerned and we were soon fighting on opposite sides of the trenches, instead of fighting shoulder to shoulder as we might have done.

And that is why now we look to you to fulfil that hope which your name inspired in us. Let me say at the outset that we are unstinting in our praise of your efforts to help agriculture in this country. With your knowledge of the subject, you are in a position to do something for this rural India, which is struggling hard to re-create itself. But this is only the beginning of the great work that lies ahead of you and us—the work of building up a new India, which like the Phoenix will rise on the ashes of that which we want to burn down. I see from the reports in the papers that the first person to be granted an interview by you was the man whose plan for rural reconstruction is by far the most daring scheme that has ever been attempted for the cultivators of this province. Is it a small thing that the debt of the agriculturist amounting in this province to something like eighty or ninety crores will by the new legislation be redeemed? You as a lover of the agricultural labourer will appreciate what this means to him—this economic emancipation, this liberation from the bondage of many years, this freedom from a debt which has enslaved him for generations.

What we expect from you on your visit to this province is to give to these efforts of the Congress ministers the encouragement which is their due. In your pronouncements, your public utterances, your interviews or statements to the press, this should be the first subject which you should touch upon. So that relayed across the length and breadth of this country, reproduced in every English and Indian paper, the work of the Congress in office would get the publicity which only you, as the accredited spokesman of the British people in India could give.

**The Men Who Will Deliver The Goods**

Is it likewise a small thing that against the most terrifying odds, the Congress Ministers have determined to bring about prohibition in this province within three and a half years? You have come to our province some four days and we have read how you attended the races and were given "a rousing reception" on your drive in state and how you attended the dinners and lunches of various important clubs and institutions, but we have not yet read what you have to say about the great experiments which are being tried in this province. You will appreciate that from the head of the administration in India we are not asking too much when we expect you to refer to these more vital problems which touch and concern the people, much more than your drive in state through the city and your arrival at the races. We cannot accept the answer "Sic erat, sic est." If you must shape your regime on the analogy of those which have gone before you, we would like you to perpetuate only that part of them which is worth emulating. Let us see you contacting the Mahatma on every possible occasion, and the Sardar, who are both only across the way at Bardoli—and Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and the rest of the Congress High Command. They are the men who can deliver the goods to-day and not the members of the Yacht and the Byculla Clubs.

I say this with no disrespect, but such is the changing India in which you rule and I live. The important people to-day are some of the ex-convicts of His Majesty's Prisons. Twenty years ago one would not have dared to address a Viceroy without prefacing each sentence with the words: "I humbly pray." But as you are born and bred in the last strong hold of democracy, you would not expect this from a young man, who has had a chance of imbibing the basic principles of democracy at one of the recognised English educational institutions.

I am not one of those who want to see the British connection severed, if we can help it. I am not one of those who are unduly aggressive to those like you who are only fulfilling their official functions. But I do expect that in the discharge of your duties you should bear in mind the changing conditions, and the coming into being of a new generation, and new ideals and new determinations which this generation has given birth to.

**An Opportunity**

*The Times of India* has said in its account of your arrival: "As the first round was fired by the saluting battery, the crowds surged expectantly against the police and military cordons. Hundreds of startled pigeons took to flight from the fountain opposite the General Post Office at the sound of the guns and wheeled over the railway station as if in salutation." Are you satisfied to leave our province with only pigeons dipping in salutation? Would it not be better if you knew that you left us with the salutation of those who have the interest of this country at heart and who reverence you because of what you have said and done, rather than because of your brilliant escort and your gilded carriage? And this is not impossible. You have the distinction of being the one official at the moment whose word counts for something in this land. You have infinite resources at your command. You have the whole machinery of Government still at hand. Even when Federation comes into effect, you will have in your control the key departments of state. What are you going to do with all the power which the new legislation will vest in you?

That is what I as a young man want to know. That is what we as citizens of this province expect you to tell us, while you are still with us. I do not think it is asking for too much.

I would be unnecessarily modest if I said that this letter will not come to your notice. I do not expect you for a moment to answer it. That is not important. But I would be grateful if you would ponder over it for a while and see if there is not something in it that deserves your attention.

*A SHORT STORY*

# Best Christmas Ever

BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON.

When Dr. Wade turned away from the telephone his face was grave. Sara, his wife, came into the living-room quickly. She had been standing in the hall, listening.

"Hugh, you can't go! You can't! It's Christmas and the children are all coming home, and oh, it will simply ruin all our plans!"

"Now now," Dr. Wade said. He slipped off his house jacket and moved around the tree that sparkled with gay ornaments and bright tinsel and strings of popcorn. From the closet he brought his overcoat and overshoes and his cap with the fur lined earlaps. Sara watched him desperately. Once she glanced toward the window. Snow hissed against the glass. Wind howled about the eaves

"You can't!" she cried. "Oh, Hugh, you're ruining everything! We'd planned the best Christmas ever. The children—it's the first time they've all been home together for years. And —and you shouldn't go out in this storm."

Dr. Wade stood by the door and drew on his gloves and picked up his bag. He looked down at his small wife whose hair was streaked with grey, whose eyes were anxious and desperate, but proud and loving. A smile rested lightly on his lips as he waited.

Sara bit her lip and looked away. When she looked back again her eyes held nothing but affectionate reproach. "You—you —" she said, and stood tiptoe and kissed him.

Dr. Wade backed his coupe out of the garage. He was glad that he had taken the precaution to put chains on the night before. With a storm like this the street department would be hours getting the roads clear.

The windshield wiper fought valiantly to keep the small triangular space clear, but the doctor knew it would be a losing fight. He supposed only a fool would attempt to reach Bald Ridge on a day like this. He hadn't dared tell Sara what his destination was. Then she 'would' have taken on.

In the village Dr. Wade stopped and went into Cy Anderson's store to make some purchases. An hour later he stopped the coupe at the foot of the logging road that led up to Bald Ridge. Even with chains it would be impossible to go farther with the coupe. So he produced snowshoes from the rear compartment of the coupe, strapped them on, tied a canvas pack on his back, tucked his kit under one arm and started up the road.

The storm had increased rather than lessened in fury. Frequently —more frequently than he liked to admit—Dr Wade had to pause to rest, turning his back to the wind. It was annoying to feel that he was getting old. This was work for a younger man. Still, younger men were shying away from country practice these days; and besides they had different ideas.

It was two hours later when Dr. Wade saw the blurred outline of the cabin. Ordinarily the trip would have taken him less than thirty minutes. He knocked and the door opened at once. He stepped inside and leaned against the wall, breathing heavily. Slowly he became aware of the warmth. Life came back to his muscles. He looked up and smiled.

Young Brad Jones was watching him, wide-eyed, dumb gratitude in his face. Behind him his young wife lay on the bed near the stove, her face white and drawn, biting her lips to keep from crying out.

"Merry Christmas" Dr. Wade boomed. He flung off his coat and hat. "Come son, don't stand there gaping. Plenty of hot water now, and some towels. Step lively!"

Dr. Wade had delivered hundreds of babies, but this one was different. It was different because it was Christmas and a storm raged outside, and his children were coming home and he wasn't going to be there to greet them. It was different because he had stopped in Anderson's store and bought some things that brought tears to Mrs. Jones' eyes, and made it impossible for young Brad to speak.

* * * *

It was late afternoon when Dr. Wade started for home. The storm had abated, but the wind was colder, sharper. Now that it was over the doctor's thought leaped ahead, to his own home and his own children. He was sorry he hadn't been there to greet them. He and Sara had planned so many surprises. Bless Sara. Without Sara how could he have gone on all these years?

The coupe was snowed under. It took half an hour of digging with the snow shoes before he could get started. Once he was stalled and had to back up and plough through a heavy drift. Then, with headlights cleaving a white path through the night, he came upon the town snowplough. Passing, he leaned out and called a cheery "Merry Christmas," and received a gay reply. Behind the plough the road was open.

Sara met him at the door. She helped him off with his coat and brought his slippers from before the fire. Her eyes were shining.

"The children didn't get here. The storm held up the train. They just 'phoned from the station. They'll be here any minute, and we'll both be on hand to greet them. Oh, it's going to be the best Christmas ever!"

Dr. Wade smiled and thought of the expressions on the faces of young Brad Jones and his wife. "Yes," he said, "the best Christmas ever." And his chin fell forward on his chest and he slept.

Sara looked at him. "Oh, you —you—" she said lovingly and tiptoed out of the room.

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**MUTT AND JEFF—After Looking the Bare Facts in the Face, That's Perfectly Good Judgment** By BUD FISHER

SAY, CHIEF, HOW ABOUT A JOB IN A RADIO CAR?
YEH, WE'RE TIRED OF BEATIN' THE PAVEMENTS. OUR FEET HURT!
A JOB IN A RADIO CAR MUST BE UNDERSTOOD!
OH, WE KNOW HOW TO DRIVE A CAR!
AND WE KNOW HOW TO TUNE A RADIO, TOO!
YES, BUT SUPPOSE YOU WERE CRUISING AROUND IN A RADIO CAR AND AN AUTOMOBILE FULL OF HARD-BOILED, COLD-BLOODED KILLERS CAME SHOOTING UP THE STREET AT SIXTY MILES AN HOUR--
WHAT WOULD YOU DO ??
WE'D DO SEVENTY!
12-16

# GANDHIJI'S LESSON FOR WEST

## Transfer Of Power To People Without Resort To Violence

### *KHER'S CONGRATULATION TO RAJA OF AUNDH FOR HELPING THE PROCESS*

The following is the substance of the Marathi speech of the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Bombay, at the inauguration of the New Constitution at Aundh on 21st January 1939:—

At the outset, Mr. Kher thanked the Ruler and the people of Aundh for inviting him to be present on this important occasion when they were going to enter on a new era in their political relations. He said the inauguration of the new Constitution was a witness of the silent revolution by peaceful and non-violent methods, which was taking place over the whole country.

History was full of accounts of how the greed for power and the desire of ruling people were the cause of many a crime. Kings had deposed their predecessors, even murdered them in order to obtain kingdoms. The times were now changing. He congratulated the Ruler of Aundh for having given up his position as a Ruler and formally declared himself to be "the first servant and the keeper of conscience of the people."

LESSONS FOR WEST.

The transfer of power from one set of people to another was accompanied by great upheavels in society, by revolutions and bloody wars. Under Mahatma Gandhi's guidance, the Congress had launched upon a struggle accomplishing such a revolution without having recourse to violence and they had in part succeeded.

Sooner or later, the West will have to learn the lesson that destruction on a mass scale is not going to solve the problems of adjusting mutual relations. However, for the present, there were no signs that this teaching of the Mahatma would be acceptable to people outside India.

SOURCE OF POWER.

Referring to the new Constitution which had just been conferred by the Raja and adopted in the Legislature of Aundh, Mr. Kher said, Constitutions were written or unwritten. He referred to Lord Bryce's remark that "instruments which we call constitutions are among the greatest contributions ever made to politics as a practical art; and they are able the most complete and definite concrete expressions ever given to the fundamental principles of democracy" and said that the Ruler of Aundh, who was also well-known for his devotion to art, had made a great experiment in "politics as a practical art." He referred to the two fundamental principles or dogmas on which the American Constitution was based, namely, (1) that of popular sovereignty.

He believed that all power came from the people and was held and wielded also with their consent and that it must be exercised only for their benefit and theirs alone. This was the ideal which Kings set before them in ancient times in India and the most notable of them was Shree Ramachandra, who had sacrificed all that he held dearest in life for the sake of serving people. The other principle was equality. In the whole field of private civic rights, there must be no distinctions of privilege.

PURPOSE OF STATE.

The fundamental rights of freedom of person, of speech, and of association must be secured to all with due regard to the principles of liberty, order and self-restraint. He congratulated the Aundh Ruler for having made due provision for these rights. Mr. Kher further remarked that in the matter of administration of justice and the relations of the judiciary and the Executive, the Aundh constitution had made a notable advance and that literacy franchise was at the present time a desirable measure until such time as adult education made sufficient progress when adult franchise could safely be substituted for it.

He, however, wanted the people to realise that no constitution, however perfect, could guarantee to the people the maintenance of their rights, which must ultimately depend upon their own spirit of vigilance, tolerance and sacrifice. He referred to the remarks of Prof. Laski that "we cannot ever positively assure the fulfilment of the State-purpose. What at the outset needs to be emphasised is that rights are not merely or even greatly a matter of the written record. Musty parchments will doubtless give them greater sanctity; they will not ensure their realisation. The maintenance of rights is much more a question of habit and tradition than of the formality of written enactment. It is the proud spirit of citizens, less than the letter of the law that is their most real safeguard", and hoped that the bold step which the Ruler of Aundh had taken with the approval of Mahatma Gandhi, would bring about great happiness and prosperity to the people of the State of Aundh.

He congratulated the Raja upon inaugurating a vigorous campaign of adult education and upon his great solicitude for the progress of his State. He was very glad to have been invited to be present at the inauguration of the first Swaraj Constitution in one of the native States and he hoped that it would be a precursor of similar constitutions being inaugurated in the remaining native States also, so that the artificial distinction between British India and Indian India may in course of time disappear and the whole country stand united as one great people marching towards the goal of freedom and service on the path of truth and non-violence, so as to be an example to the many nations which are to-day torn asunder by internecine conflict and greed for power.

# MAHARAO FOR JAMNAGAR

## Will He Invite Gibson To Visit Cutch?

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHUJ, Jan 23.

Kumarshri Madansinghji and party started for Nalia in Abdasa district, where the President Mr. Maherally addresses a meeting tonight.

The members of the royal family one after the other are visiting and persuading their subjects not to listen to the Parishad's propaganda but to be loyal to the Maharao.

H. H the Maharao has left for Jamnagar and it is understood will meet, Mr. Gibson to request him to visit to Cutch.

The "Responsible Government Day" programme fixed by the Parishad for the 26th January has created tense atmosphere amongst the State officials. Kotwal Bhanji is busy threatening shop-keepers that if they observe "hartal" on that day their shops would be sealed or vacated as a punishment. The educational inspector has been persuading the Alfred Hibh School students not to join political activities lest they suffer serious consequences. But there is no response in either case the shop-keepers and students have decided to join the programme.

## *TRAFFIC PROBLEM IN CONGRESS NAGAR*

### *Police Chief Assures Full Co-operation*

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
JUBBULPORE. Jan. 20.

The progress of the construction of the Vishnu Dutt Nagar, the venue of the Tripuri Congress session, is proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily. The road problem, which had presented a difficulty for the regulation of traffic, has been successfully solved. The recent Makar-Sankranti fair on the Banks of the river Nerbudda at Tilwaraghat, had given an opportunity to the members of the Transport sub-committee to capture the problem of traffic control.

Mr. Chintamani Rao Otalwar, Chairman of the Committee, and other officers of the Reception Committee met Mr. T. C. S. Jayaratnam, Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division and conferred with Mr. Taylor, Deputy Inspector-General of Police and Mr. B. St. J. Newton, officiating Superintending Engineer.

It is understood that the Commissioner has agreed to declare the main road leading to the Vishnu Dutt Nagar from the Madan Mahal Railway Station as an exclusively reserved road for the automobiles plying under the permit of the Congress, and further to divert other vehicular and pedestrian traffic by another route specially constructed for this purpose. It is further learnt that the traffic between Nagpur and Jubbulpore will be diverted via Gwarighat. The Commissioner has further decided to declare an area of three miles on either sides of the Vishnu Dutt Nagar and half a mile on the either side of the road as the "mela area" under the C. P. Fairs Act, to be a protected area where no stalls or huts will be allowed to be constructed without the permit of the Congress authorities.

This measure has been taken simply to avoid conjection, Mr. Taylor has agreed to place all his resources at the disposal of the Reception Committee. In the meantime, he has deputed Mr. H. Osborne, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jubbulpore, to Surat to consult the police authorities there as to what arrangements they had made at the last session of the Congress at Haripura to cope with this question.

Mr. Chintamani Rao Otalwar and Mr. G. S. Gupta, had also met Mr. Harvey, Divisional Traffic Managar, G. I. P. Railway, Jubbulpore, and discussed with him the arrangements the railway was making for the convenience of the in-coming and out-going passengers at Madan Mahal Railway Station and also the facilities the railway authorities were contemplating to give to the intending passengers in railway fare during the Congress session. Mr. Harvey, by the way, informed the Congress representatives that the railway was going to issue return tickets during the Congress session at fare and half to meet the demand of the intending visitors and also to open a special booking office at the off-side of the railway station, just in the vicinity of the exit of the newly constructed over bridge. Mr. Gupta requested Mr Harvey to open a booking stall at the Vishnu Dutt Nagar also and to issue the return tickets to Madan Mahal from all the stations over the line at fare and one-third, which Mr. Harvey promised to do with the sanction of the Chief Traffic Manager to whom he would refer the matter.

## *OFFICIAL CHANGES IN RAJKOT*

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, Jan. 23.

The State Councillor Mr. Manekal's resignation has been accepted and he leaves Rajkot tonight for Ahmedabad. The second Councillor, Mr. Jayantilal Jobanjuca has also tendered resignation but it will be accepted after a week. Mr. Govindanan the retired official of the Agency is expected to fill Mr. Manekal's post It is reported that the Police Superintendent Valewawala goes on three months leave and the Shekh of Viramgam comes in his place

It is reported that Mr. Virawala left Rajkot to-day for Bagasra to observe some religious ceremonies.

## K. P. C. C. MEETING

(From Our Correspondent).
DHARWAR, Jan. 22.

A meeting of the council of the K. P. C. C. met here yesterday evening with Mr. S. K. Hosamani, M.L.A. (Central) in the chair.

Mr. Narayanrao Joshi of Belgaum, Dr. Hardikar, Jivanrao Yalgi, Veerangouda Patil and others attended the meeting.

The council decided to hold the First Annual Meeting of the newly constituted Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee at Dharwar on the 29th instant. The business before this meeting is to elect office bearers, to elect members to the A. I. C. C. to recommend the name for the Presidentship of the Tripura Congress, etc.

Then the council of the K. P. C. C. considered the objections regarding elections of delegates to Tripura Congress for a considerably long time. It decided that no fresh elections should take place at Mangalore and it did not come to any decision with regard to an objection regarding election of the Dharwar Urban Constituency after which the meeting terminated.

From the talks amongst the Congress leaders here it is gathered that Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande will again be elected president of the K. P. C. C. for the next year.

# Bagal Set Free At Kolhapur

## New Era To Dawn Shortly In State

(From Our Correspondent).
KOLHAPUR, Jan. 23.

Mr. Madharao Khanderao Bagal, the Kolhapur ryots' leader was released this morning. Before, the release he had a talk with His Highness, Rajaram Maharaj. After his release he was taken to the office of the Dewan of Kolhapur and received cordially.

It is expected that an announcement regarding the grant of civil liberties, responsible government and a cut in land revenue will soon be made by His Highness. Political prisoners will also be set free.

On release Mr. Bagal went to the Deccan States' People's Conference office and was welcomed by the officials and a large gathering of his followers and admirers.

## Jamnagar Merchants' Donation To Parishad

(From Our Correspondent)
JAMNAGAR, Jan. 23.

The Jamnagar Seeds Merchants' Association have subscribed Rs. 2,000 to the Praja Parishad.

Similar help is pouring in from everywhere. Parishad organisers expect good help from Bombay also.

# "Upper Hand Of British Element"

## *JAMNALALJI ON CAUSE OF TROUBLE IN JAIPUR STATE*

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

In the course of a statement Seth Jamnalal Bajaj points out that the Jaipur trouble is due to the upper hand of the British elements in the State. The Maharajah, he says, is being very ill-served by his advisers including the Prime Minister, who may be said to be responsible for the Sikar episode, the Public Societies Act, the Public Meetings Act and the prohibitory order on Bajaj himself and lastly the declaration of the Praja Mandal as an unlawful body.

The bureaucrat that the Prime Minister is, he can never be expected to know the people of this country and their woes and their desires and aspirations.

Seth Jamnalal appeals to the Maharajah to review the whole situation before it goes out of control. If not the entire blame will be thrown on him.

Mr. Bajaj who leaves Calcutta tomorrow and reaches Wardha on Wednesday, will proceed to Bardoli to meet Gandhiji on the 27th. Via Bombay Seth Jamnalal reaches Delhi on January 30, from where he proceeds to Jaipur on the 31st and reaching there on February 1 to defy the prohibitory order.—United Press.

## *DECISION TO DEFY BAN*

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Announcing his definite decision to break the prohibitory order on February 1, Jamnalal Bajaj, President of the Jaipur Praja Mandal, in the course of a Press statement, traces the origin and the development of the Jaipur trouble uptil the suspension by him of the constitution of the Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal.

Referring to Gandhiji's article in the "Harijan", Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj says that if the surmise that the repressive policy carried on in several States and shortly to be applied in Jaipur State has the sanction of the Paramount Power, proves to be a fact, the question of Jaipur will assume the form of an All-India issue. Jamnalal has no doubt that even the Congress will have to take notice of it and decide its line of action accordingly.

To his friends belonging to other States who have expressed their willingness to participate in the Jaipur Satyagraha, Jamnalal Bajaj says, "Unless I know it definitely that the princes of other States are out to give open and active support to the Jaipur Government, I shall seriously consider whether I could welcome their help.

Laying special stress on the principles of Truth and Non-violence, Jamnalalji appeals to those who are determined to suffer for the cause of Jaipur Praja Mandal to directly get themselves enlisted in the nearest recruiting office, and also to others whose circumstances at present do not allow them to take active part in the struggle to contribute their utmost help to the movement.—United Press.

# KATHIAWAR RULERS' CONFERENCE

## Minimum Concessions For All Under Discussion

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Jan 23.

A joint Conference of Rulers of Kathiawar and their Diwans is to be held to-morrow at Rajkot. It is reliably understood that a uniform scheme of reforms will be chalked out in this Conference and it will be declared simultaneously in all States of Kathiawar to tone down the demand Responsible Government of their people.

With the declaration of this scheme, the rulers will also make it clear that they are not going to move an inch further in granting more concessions.

## Disturbances At Election Of Delegates For Tripuri

AMRITSAR, Jan. 22.

Disturbances similar to those which occurred on 8th January last when the election had to be abandoned marked the elections held to-day for selecting delegates from Amritsar city to the Congress session.

At Jallanwalla Bagh crowds rushed to the booth with the result that the Polling Officer suspended polling till 2 p.m.. On resumption a clash occurred on some alleged recording of bogus votes and blows were exchanged between the supporters of rival candidates.

The polling Officer closed further polling and destroyed the ballot papers.

Similar disturbance was noticed at the Hindu Sabha hall when one or two voters were assaulted and shouts of "bogus votes" punctuated the proceedings. Polling was, however, continued till the scheduled time.—A. P.

## *REFORMS IN JAORA STATE*

### *Rulers Birthday Announcement*

DELHI, Jan. 23.

"Far reaching reforms" have been announced by His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Jaora State, according to a telegram received by the Associated Press from the Chief Minister of State.

The announcement was made on the occasion of His Highness' birthday when he laid the foundation stone of the Jaora State bank which will control the State treasury and help in the development of industry in the State.—A. P.

## *BARODA ROWDYISM*

### *Disclaimer Of Arya Samaj And Harijan Chief*

(From A Correspondent)
BARODA, Jan. 23.

Pt. Anandpriy, President, Arya Samaj and Harijan Conference, Baroda, has issued the following statement to Press:—

A Press report mentions that Arya Samajists and Harijans took part in hooliganism at the time of Sardar Vallabhbhai's procession and meeting. This is incorrect. Arya Samajists and Harijans condemn "Goondaism" of all sorts. Not a single Arya Samajist or Harijan took part in the mischief. Arya Samajist and Harijan workers are public servants, who work for weal of the State and public alike.



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# VICEROY ON PROVINCIAL RIVALRIES

(Continued from page 14)

Great War, had just issued its Report. Its ambitious proposals for a great advance in industrialisation depended on the acceptance of two principles.

The first was that Government ought to take an active part in the industrial development of the country with the aim of making India more self-contained in men and material

The second was that it was impossible for Government to undertake that part unless they were provided with adequate administrative equipment and forearmed with reliable and technical advice.

It was to the Central Government that the Commission assigned the main responsibility for further industrial advance, and to this end one of their main recommendations was the formation of an All-India Industrial Service of specialists and technical experts, who would largely have been seconded for service under provincial Directors of Industries, by whom, under the general control of local Governments, the actual administrative work would have been carried on.

But about the time when the Indian Industrial Commission made its Report, far-reaching constitutional changes were under contemplation, changes which had not been envisaged by the Commission, and which were to render substantial parts of their scheme impracticable.

By the time the First Industries Conference met in 1920, it was already known that "Industries" was to be a provincial transferred subject, to be controlled and administered by ministers. The Conference, therefore, although it consisted entirely of officials, concerned itself mainly with the details of the organisation of the growing provincial departments of industries, and little was done in the way of co-ordination of effort.

At the Conference held in April 1921, the new provincial Ministers for Industries were present for the first time. At this and at the next following Conference, there manifested itself a certain apprehension lest co-ordination and attempts at unified effort might mean interference; and though it was primarily as a measure of retrenchmeit that these Conferences were abandoned in 1923, there is I think no doubt that a contributory cause was what I may for want of a better word refer to as the separatist tendency of individual provinces, who for the most part had ceased to attach any great importance to co-ordination in this field.

Fortunately this tendency, the strength of which I have no desire to exaggerate, did not last long and certainly does not persist to-day. For it was at the request of the Provincial Governments themselves that these annual Conferences were revived in 1933. Indeed, what I notice now-a-days is something very different from any apprehension that the Central Government may encroach upon the legitimate sphere of provincial activities. It is rather a certain exasperation at the inability of the Central Government to exercise in certain directions powers which were long ago taken away from the Central Government and handed over to provincial ministers.

This seems to me to be a perfectly natural outcome of the growing realisation that a real co-ordination of industrial effort between the provinces is essential if India as a whole is to advance or even to maintain the position that in certain industries she has already won.

From time to time fissiparous tendencies show themselves, and though we can hardly hope to see complete identity of views established through the machinery of these conferences, it is none the less along the lines of such free and frank discussions of common problems as is here possible that a solution is to be sought.

What part, however, is there still left for the Central Government to play in the future industrial development of the country? An examination of what has already been done will perhaps shed some light on this.

I have already indicated the circumstances in which it was not possible that the Central Government should put in operation the scheme drawn up by the Indian Industrial Commission. Looking back on that scheme, the part I am most inclined to regret was the abandonment of the scheme for an All-India Industrial Service.

If that recommendation could have been given effect to, there would have been in existence today a central pool of industrial experts on which the provinces could have drawn to man their departments, and I feel sure that the existence of such a body of trained men would have been felt to-day by many provincial ... stitute a very material reserve of highly qualified expert advice of which they could if they so wished avail themselves.

Nevertheless the Central Government has been enabled to play a role, different indeed from that envisaged by the Commission, but one which has exercised a notable influence on the development of Indian industries. By their control of Tariffs, and in pursuance of the policy of discriminating protection which was accepted as the result of the recommendations of the Indian Fiscal Commission, many great industries—steel, cotton textiles, paper, sugar—have been built up.

By their Stores Purchase policy, under which a definite perference is shown by Government, in their purchases undertaken to meet the needs of the public services, to articles of indigenous manufacture, Government have done much to assist many large and small Indian industries.

The extent of these purchases is not perhaps as widely realised as it should be During the ten years from 1928-29 to 1937-38 articles wholly or partially manufactured in India were purchased for Government to the extent of twenty-three crores of rupees.

Again, the action taken on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture has demonstrated in a striking way the advantages to the provinces of the co-ordination of research and guidance undertaken by the Central Government, and this example has been followed, though not perhaps to the full extent that some of you may have desired, in the industrial field.

The co-ordination of provincial efforts which is effected by your Conference has been embhasised by the establishment of the Industrial Research Bureau, the Industrial Research Council and the Imperial Sericulture Committee, and by the grants given to the Handloom, Woollen and Sericulture Industries.

Last year Government took the decision to place the Industrial Research Bureau on a permanent footing. Owing to the deterioration of the general financial position during the current year, my Government have felt compelled to re-examine that decision, but I am glad to be able to announce that it has been decided to maintain it. Similarly, I am glad to say that it has been provisionally decided to continue for another financial year (1939-40) the handloom grant which was due under the original scheme to expire next October.

In the legislative field, measures recently passed by the Central Legislature, such as the Companies Act and the Insurance Act, cannot but have a far-reaching effect of a beneficial nature on industrial development. And there are other measures on the anvil such as the Patents Bill, which proposes to penalise the pirating of designs, a Bill to facilitate the registration of Trade Marks in India; the revision of the Law of Merchandise Marks; and a Bill which will enable the Central Government to prescribe a uniform standard of weights. All these legislative activities will help to create an environment in which industry can flourish.

I have perhaps said enough to indicate that the Central Government has, within the limits of the constitution, played its due part in the development of Indian industries.

It will not have escaped your notice that when the scheme of government contemplated by the Government of India Act has been brought into full operation, the responsibility for the development of those industries where development under federal control is expedient in the public interest will remain with the federal government. Quite apart from this, however, there is a large and fruitful field for co-operation and discussion on industrial matters between provinces and States inter se,' and between them and the Central Government.

I have studied your agenda with much interest. I am glad to see the important place occupied in it by the development of small and cottage industries. To my mind the supplementing not only of the earnings, but of the healthy human interests of the rural population is more bound up with the development of small subsidiary industries than with that of large scale industries.

It is no doubt possible that the discussion of certain items of your agenda may disclose marked divergences in the view-point of different provinces.

**But it is essential to the success of the free and democratic institutions which we are building up in India that there should be frank and cordial exchange of opinions with a view to reaching agreed solutions, and I do not know that there is any field in which this is more important than that of Industry. At a time when such free discussion of difficulties has drawn us back from the brink of a world war, but when the menace to freedom and democracy has by no means disappeared, it is on this note that I leave you to your deliberations.**

H. E. The Viceroy entering the Members' Enclosure to witness the races on Saturday at Mahaluxmi.

## VICEROY VISITS ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL

Lord Linlithgow paid a visit to the Elphinstone High School, Cruickshank Road, Bombay, on Monday morning.

The Viceroy was received at the entrance by Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor of Bombay, who introduced the Director of Public Instruction to Lord Linlithgow.

The Director then introduced Principal Hampton to the distinguished visitor. Mr. Hampton introduced the Headmaster of the school to His Excellency.

After the introductions were over Lord Linlithgow and Sir Roger went round the school accompanied by their A.D.C.'s and the authorities of the Educational Department, and inspected the functioning of the classes.

Lord Linlithgow was evidently much interested in the work of the students and asked them several questions concerning the curricula and subjects taught to them. His Excellency moved from class to class and evinced a keen interest in the boys. During the 40 minutes that Lord Linlithgow spent at the school, he saw some exhibits of drawing and manual handicrafts executed by the students and expressed satisfaction.

## VISIT TO NEW ERA SCHOOL

The Viceroy visited the New Era High School situate at Hughes Road at 11-30 a.m. on Monday, Mr. W. Grieve, Director of Public Instructions, received the Viceroy and introduced him to Mr. M. T. Vyas, the Principal. The Viceroy spent more than half an hour inspecting the school which has 625 pupils on the School Register with a staff of 44 teachers. The school is running on modern line. The school maintains a kitchen and a canteen for the pupils only.

The Viceroy was taken round the school by Mr. Vyas along with Mr. Grieve. This school has its own text books which are taken by other schools also.

H. E. the Viceroy when he went into the Matric class spoke to the class as follows:—

"I have just inspected the little people, now I have come to inspect you—big people. I will give you a piece of advice. Advice can come only from one's experience. I have had many experiences and I have found that whatever your profession be, you should take interest in everything. I am interested in natural history, and I always carry a little telescope with me to find out whatever I can about the birds and animals, and sometimes when people think I am gazing at the sky, I am really looking at a little bird on a tree, and flinding out its song. Everyone of you will be interested in different things. Some of you will perhaps marry and have homes of your own, but wherever you are, try to get the best out of life. And even if you are unlucky, rich or poor, try to be happy.

And when you go out into life remember the teachers and the school which is doing so much for you.

(Continued from col. 7)

ferent character, and one that is, I know, present to you is the probability, indeed the certainty, if the demand for high protective tariffs were conceded, that foreigners would take advantage of those tariffs by establishing factories here; and that cannot be regarded from the point of view of those who are most anxious for an increased degree of protection as a factor to be treated lightly. Speaking, however, to an audience of your great experience in the commercial world, I think that I might not inappropriately before I pass from this subject remind you (though I am sure that that consideration is one to which you are alive) of the heavy burden on the consumer, with no corresponding increase of revenue to the Exchequer involved in a high protective duty.

I do not indeed think that I should be very far off the mark if I were to estimate the real burden of the customs tariff as about double the amount of revenue it yields; or, to put it in a different form, to suggest that the burden of that part of the tariff which is in fact protective is, as I speak to you to-day, of the order of 40 crores a year. I would ask you to bear in mind the magnitude of this sum in relation to the burden which the taxpayer shoulders for the defence of the country.

This brings me to the question of Military expenditure, a question, I imagine, throughout the world to-day of profound concern to every taxpayer and to every Chancellor of the Exchequer. I agree with you in regarding the 45 crores spent annually on Defence by India as a heavy burden. And yet I am able to-day to point to the fact that India is the only large country in the world in which Defence expenditure during the last fifteen years not only has not been increased, but has undergone a decisive reduction.

I might perhaps remind you that in 1922 Defence estimates were 65-1/4 crores. Last year they were between 45 and 46 crores. Defence expenditure has indeed been progressively reduced, and that despite the altered position of the international situation, to a point which, as you recognize yourself in the remarks you have just addressed to me, a further reduction cannot safely me made.

I should like to assure you of my full sympathy with the hopes you have expressed for the continued growth and progress of the Indian mercantile marine. I need not recall to you the measures taken by my Government in different spheres of action in pursuance of their declared policy of assisting in the participation of Indian-owned shipping in India's trade, and of organizing facilities for the training of Indians for a sea career.

It has been their constant endeavour, by the method of peaceful discussion and negotiation, to promote the full co-operation of all the interests concerned in the solution of their differences, and largely through their efforts important advantages have been secured in the past for Indian shipping concerns. You may rest assured that they will continue to use their good offices and their influence in furtherance of an object the importance of which they so fully realise.

You mentioned, Sir, in the course of your remarks, that in the judgment of your Chamber those sections of the Government of India Act which aim at the prevention of commercial discrimination placed India at a very material disadvantage; and from comment in the Press and on the public platform I realise that this is an issue which attracts wide attention in many quarters. But you are familiar with the long course of argument and discussion at the Round Table Conferences, before the Joint Select Committee, and in Perliament, which perceded the incorporation of these sections in the Act, and it would be disingenuous of me to hold out any hope that the question will be held under early review.

You alluded, Sir, to the effect on the cotton grower, and on the cotton trade generally, of the slump in cotton prices, and you suggested as one step which might be taken to meet the situation a substantial reduction in the railway freight rates for this commodity. I am aware of the difficulty which faces the cotton grower, and I need not assure you of my deep smypathy with him. I am also aware of the difference between the pre-war rates and those now in force, the increase in rates having been made at a time when the cost of operation on railways had substantially increased.

Improvements in the conditions of service, particularly in the case of the lower paid employees, have contributed largely to the operating costs; and legislation within recent years affecting labour and designed to secure still further improvements tends to augment the working expenses of Railways, despite every effort for rigid economy. I cannot agree, I fear, that Railways do not recognize their obligation to assist in the development of the trade of this country. The tariffs of practically all the principal Railways are replete with rate quotations indicating the substantial reductions in the normal freight rates that have been made by individual Railways to assist in the development of trade and industry.

I have made in connection with the Indianization of the Army the point that it takes time to work up from a very low percentage to a high percentage. The same considerations apply in respect of the Indianization of the Civil Services. With the best will in the world, progress must be gradual, though progress has been very considerable indeed.

## BASIC EDUCATION SCHEME FOR U. P.

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD Jan. 23

Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister to the U. P Government had a conference with the Chairmen of Education Committees of these provinces at Basic Training College, yesterday. The director and the Asst. Director of the Public Instruction also attenzded the conference. Mr. Sampurnanand explained basic system of education and said that he was not going to confine the experiment to one or two districts but make it on a large scale in the provinces.

He was going to train more teachers.

Under his scheme 7000 teachers would be trained for basic education in one year. The Minister hopes that in some years all primary schools would be converted into basic primary schools. He intended to train nearly 600 lady teachers for the work to begin with.

The Minister told the Conference that the Governor of U. P. now felt that the experiment had prospects of success.

# India's Crushing Military Burden

(Continued from Page 14).

practice, and it is because of this that we have to urge that all the services at the Centre should be thoroughly Indianised.

### Viceroy's Reply

The Viceroy in the course of his reply said:—

You have placed in the forefront of your remarks the question of the Rupee Ratio; and I think that it would be appropriate that I should touch on this most important question in the first place. You will, I am sure, not misunderstand me if I at once make plain that I find myself quite unable to accept your observations upon the history of this matter as an objective statement of the facts of this complicated question.

While I may tell you that my own view, formed after close study of the question, is as definite as that conveyed in your address, it does not appear to me that any analysis of past history is likely to-day to assist us in appraising the practical issues with which we are faced Let us then agree to differ as to the past history, while we proceed to concentrate rather on the practical aspects, which must appeal to you, as business men, and on the merits of the position

The history of world currency over this period has very clearly shown the uncharted reefs that confront those who endeavour to sail in these dangerous and difficult waters. That is a factor that has continually been present to me and to my Government in shaping our policy: for we carry a very great responsibility to the people of India

I have no hesitation in saying that the policy to which we are working is the only one which could on the picture as we see it properly have been adopted by us, having regard to the necessity for giving full weight to the interests of all classes and sections in this country, and for planning on a long term basis. And I would be unfair to you, Gentlemen, if I did not, with the same frankness which you yourselves have adopted in your Address to-day, tell you that my Government have, as they recently made clear, no intention of allowing the lowering of the present exchange value of the Rupee; that they intend to defend it by every means in their power; and that they are confident (a fact the significance of which will, of course, be present to you as representatives of great commercial interests) of their entire ability to maintain it

I am satisfied that there is no foundation for the suggestion that the maintenance of the ratio has been disadvantageous to the agriculturist. I am satisfied, indeed, that to lower the ratio in the market conditions, internationally, of the present day, would result in no rise that matters in what the cultivator can realise for his produce; that it would immediately and sharply increase the cost of what he buys; and that its effect on the budgetary position of the Centre and of the provinces could not but be of a character which would injuriously affect the tax-payer, whether urban or agricultural.

I have listened with interest to your suggestion that the time has come for Government to abandon the policy of discriminating protection in favour, in your own words, of a policy of full-fledged protection. The fiscal policy of Government in respect of India's industries is, as you are well aware, based on the principles laid down in the Resolution adopted by the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 16th February 1923. This policy has been in operation for well over a decade, and the experience gained of its working during that period appears to me to confirm the soundness of the principles on which it is founded.

A consideration of a quite dif-

(Continued in column 4.)


*The Remedy That Has Definitely Mastered*

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*"The stinging sensations I used to get in my left arm and leg (Arterio-Sclerosis) are quite gone, and my general health is much improved."*
*"Varicose veins quickly cured after 12 years of useless bandaging."*
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**ELASTO CURES THROUGH THE BLOOD**

## ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE DAY

### Mr. N. M. Joshi's Address To Poona Students

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Jan. 22.

"The working class in India is in no way inferior to that of any other country in the world. Given the conditions and the rights and privileges, Indian workers will prove equal if not superior to those of the other countries," observed Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A. (Central) addressing the students of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, at the first annual social gathering on Saturday.

In the interest of the development of industrial and economic enterprise in India, Mr. Joshi added, it was necessary that economists and industrialists paid more attention to the conditions under which Indian workers live and work and made efforts to improve them. The sympathy of those who hold the destiny of the country in their hands must be directed towards the masses and especially the working classes, who are living a life of misery and poverty. He admitted that the economic interests of various classes in India differed but it was in the interest of the country as a whole that the working classes should be placed in a better condition which they are now enjoying.

PRESENT CONFUSION.

Economic problems, Mr. Joshi continued, are becoming more acute and complex owing to the vast development of transport and international communications and conflicts. New economic philosophies are springing up and even in countries like England, which are neither Fascist nor Communist new economic and industrial organisations are coming into existence. With this rapid and revolutionary change the problem of economic organisation is becoming very complex. There is at present no co-operation between the economists, the industrialist and the legislator and there is no method in the development of the economic and industrial interests of the country. Unnecessary conflicts arise resulting in serious loss of man-power and material.

Mr. Joshi suggested that a definite plan should be evolved to avoid this waste of energy and conflict of interests. It was a good sign he added that some of the Provincial Governments are thinking of taking up the question of a planned development. Students of economy should also take more interest in the practical application of their knowledge to the problems which arise in the day-to-day affairs of their country and collect facts, draw their own conclusions, and study the conditions of the masses and the working classes. He hoped that they will thus help the rebuilding and development of the economic and industrial life of India.

Principal D. R. Gadgil thanked the guest.

## SLEUTHS FOR INCOME-TAX DODGERS:

### Special Branch In Bombay

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

A new departure in income-tax administration has just been initiated by the Government of India in the institution of what may well be called a special investigation branch for income-tax assessment. A beginning has already been made at Bombay with an officer of the status of the Commissioner of Income-tax, assisted by a staff of four officers and the usual complement of ministerial and menial establishment, and if the experiment proves a success, the scheme is likely to be extended to other important centres of income-tax collection.

The intention is that cases of an unusually difficult nature or large cases in which underassessment from one cause or another is suspected will be referred for scrutiny and investigation to this branch, which will have a staff specially selected for this kind of work.

The first officer in charge of the branch in Bombay will be Mr. J. B. Bird, I. C. S.

## "SPEECH DAY" AT ISMAIL COLLEGE JOGESHWARI

### Tributes Paid To "Mustafa Kemal"

(From Our Correspondent).
VILE PARLE, Monday.

The "Speech Day" of the Hostel Parliament of the Ismail College, Jogeshwari, was held in the College Hall on Saturday evening when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

The subject for discourse was "Mustafa Kemal," amongst those who paid glowing tributes to the maker of modern Turkey, Mustafa Kemal were Mr. Fyzee, Prof. Moulvi and others.

The President, in his concluding remarks observed that there were "five big people" who gave their all to revolutionise the orthodox doctrines and try to bring about a closer union not of the individuals but of Nations and Mustafa Kemal, was not merely an idealist but proved himself a practical politician and brought about reformation in "all walks of life."

His achievements in spheres, political, economical and social were not only far-reaching but will be treasured as an asset for all times.

Our Madras Letter

## DISCUSSION ON LAND REVENUE POLICY

### Varadachari Explains Government Position

### *FINANCES OF FUTURE ANDHRA PROVINCE*

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The need for the overhaul of the present land revenue system and the introduction of a graded system of taxation was emphasised recently by the ryots of Nellore at a district conference held under the presidency of Mr. T. N. Ramakrishna Reddi, M.L.A. A resolution expressing dissatisfaction at the present land revenue policy of the Government and demanding reduction of taxation on land, in accordance with the resolution of the Faizpur Congress, by levying assessment only on lands which yielded a net income of more than Rs. 250 a year was moved. The Government was also requested to grant a remission of 4 annas in the rupee this year.

During the discussion of this resolution, Mr. N. S. Varadachari Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Agriculture, clarified the Government position in the absence of the Minister (Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai) who had left the hall in the meanwhile. The Secretary referred to the limited powers of the Congress Ministry under the Act and to the reduction in revenue as a result of the introduction of the Prohibition programme and said that such a resolution could not be carried out by the present Ministry with its limited resources. It was not proper to fix a limit of Rs. 250 for levying assessment. This would lead to abuse and all big holdings would be converted into small holdings to evade payment of tax. Expressing a similar sentiment about the Ministry's limitations, Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Minister for Local Administration, on another occasion, referred to the prevalence of famine conditions in various districts and said that even God was testing the Congress by producing one famine after another and making rainfall scare. The Government's income had been lowered by the abolition of tolls besides the Ministry's other programme, and revenue remission can be had only by resort to additional taxation.

There was considerable discussion over the revenue remission resolution at the Nellore conference and a number of amendments were also tabled. Finally the portion condemning the Government was deleted. The resolution as amended and accepted by the mover requested the Government to introduce a graded system of taxation and to grant 4 annas remission in the rupee this year.

NURSING SERVICE.

The Madras Government have modified an order issued on October last on reorganisation of nursing service in regard to selection of women candidates for training and the allowance granted to nurse pupils. In particular, the Government have sanctioned a ration allowance of Rs. 20 each per mensem to nurse pupils, nurses and ward sisters. The orginal order did not provide for this allowance. Regarding the selection of candidates (women) for training, preference shall be given to candidates whose family circumstances render it easy for them to devote the attention to the work of nursing and indicate a likelihood of their remaining in the nursing service without leaving it after some time to seek other and more lucrative employment. The original order provided that in the matter of selection of women candidates for training, the first preference should be given to widows without children and the next preference to unmarried girls. Widows without children were not admitted for the training.

According to the modified order, nurse pupils shall be granted a stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem for the first year of training, and Rs. 15 for the remaining period of 2½ years of training. For male nurse pupils, an uniform allowance of Rs. 25 is provided. While to the women a ration allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem and a dhoby allowance of Rs. 2 are also granted the male nurses are to go without them. Subjects to these modifications, the nurse pupils shall be granted all other existing concessions. In the previous order there was no ration allowance; only a stipend of Rs. 25 for nurses in city hospitals and Rs. 20 for mofussil hospitals was provided. The ration allowance for which so much agitation was conducted both in the press and the platform has now been granted to ward sisters and nurses also besides women pupils. The new rules shall be put into force with effect from 1st February, 1939.

REORGANISATION SCHEME.

In a scheme of reorganisation of the administrative machinery, the Andhra Provincial Government can run the administration on more economic lines. In regard to the loss in revenue due to the completion of the scheme of total Prohibition, it will be found that the loss will be less in the case of the Andhra districts than in the rest of the province. An examination of the means for making good the loss on this head will also show that the eventual deficit will be found to be negligible.

The main preoccupation of the future Andhra province will, however, not merely be the reorganisation of the financial system, but the improvement of the financial conditions of the masses, by the double process of more equitable distribution of wealth by a transfer of some of it from those who possess too much to those who have too little and by creating new wealth in which the poorer classes will have a larger share. "Judged from any standpoint," remarked Mr. Pantulu, "the future Andhra Province will be financially strong and sound and solvent compared with any other province in India."

## All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Jan. 23.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

| Station | Temperature Max | Temperature Min | Rainfall Last 24 Hours | Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov. | Difference to Normal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agra | 71 | 52 | — | ... | —0.8 |
| Amraoti | 83 | 65 | — | ... | —1.4 |
| Akola | 88 | 61 | — | ... | —1.4 |
| Ahmedabad | 82 | 55 | — | ... | —0.2 |
| Ajmer | 67 | 46 | — | ... | —0.7 |
| Ahmednagar | 86 | 60 | — | ... | —1.2 |
| Allahabad | 73 | 56 | — | ... | —1.1 |
| Benares | 75 | 56 | — | 0.1 | —0.8 |
| BOMBAY | 78 | 64 | — | 1.1 | +0.6 |
| Bangalore | 81 | 59 | — | 0.7 | —3.0 |
| Belgaum | 89 | 60 | — | 1.1 | —1.1 |
| Bijapur | 91 | 64 | — | 0.1 | —1.3 |
| Bhavnagar | 77 | 47 | — | ... | —0.3 |
| Calcutta | 89 | 62 | — | 0.1 | —0.9 |
| Cawnpore | 76 | 57 | — | 0.2 | —0.8 |
| Calicut | 89 | 73 | — | 1.5 | —5.4 |
| Colombo | 85 | 73 | — | 15.0 | —5.3 |
| Cochin | 86 | 72 | — | 6.7 | —2.1 |
| Hyderabad (Dn.) | 89 | 60 | — | ... | —1.4 |
| Hyderabad (Sd.) | 72 | 46 | — | ... | —0.2 |
| Indore | 76 | 50 | — | ... | —0.8 |
| Jhansi | 75 | 54 | — | 0.2 | —0.6 |
| Jubbulpore | 80 | 58 | T | ... | —1.5 |
| Jaipur | 69 | 51 | — | ... | —0.7 |
| Karwar | 84 | 68 | — | 1.8 | —0.4 |
| Lucknow | 74 | 55 | — | 0.1 | —0.8 |
| Lahore | 65 | 44 | — | 0.3 | —0.8 |
| Mysore | 86 | 61 | — | 1.0 | —2.0 |
| Madras | 84 | 65 | — | 3.2 | —18.6 |
| Marmagoa | 82 | 70 | — | 1.0 | — |
| Mangalore | 88 | 72 | — | 2.1 | —1.6 |
| Nagpur | 87 | 62 | — | ... | —1.6 |
| Poona | 89 | 58 | — | 0.3 | —0.9 |
| Rangoon | 92 | 66 | — | 10.1 | +6.8 |
| Ratnagiri | 89 | 68 | — | 2.9 | +1.9 |
| Rajkot | 75 | 48 | — | ... | —0.3 |
| Srinagar | 44 | 28 | — | 3.7 | —0.3 |
| Sholapur | 91 | 64 | — | ... | —1.7 |
| Surat | 84 | 59 | — | ... | —0.3 |
| Trichinopoly | 85 | 69 | — | 4.3 | —4.5 |

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23-1-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.025 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 59.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 78.2 degrees 4.5 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 64.3 degrees 2.2 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 55 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 200 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 23-1-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 73.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.98 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5,430 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 19 hours 14 mts. (I.S.T.) on Sunday the 22nd January 1939.

## *A MEDITERRANEAN MUNICH?*

(Continued from page 6.)

that these measures were decided upon some time ago 'as a matter of course.' It was for these reasons, that Emile Bure, the Editor of "L'ordre," while in all sincerity wishing bon voyage to Daladier's tour in Corsica and Tunisia, wrote: "In these last days I have been reading some articles in the newspapers which had made me alarmed and had compelled me to think that the firm declarations of our responsible diplomats were only to cover up their weeknesses and feeble actions. Can it be denied that a Mediterranean Munich was being prepared?"

As regards Chamberlain's visit to Rome, the whole project is frankly criticised in the French Press. It has been clearly pointed out here that all this recent Italian clamour against France began to manifest soon after the announcement of the date of Chamberlain's visit to Italy and but for that visit there would have been none of Mussolini's nonsense. Although it has been announced by the Foreign Office in London that while in Rome Chamberlain will not 'mediate' on the Franco-Italian dispute, in the French Quarters in Paris it is believed that Mussolini will define his demands to Chamberlain under the following heads: (1) Management of the Suez Canal and Italy's participation therein, (2) the establishment of a free port at Jibuti (3) more rights for Italy in Tunisia.

Also the "Relazioni Internazionali," the mouthpiece of Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, is very emphatic and insistent on these demands. In the issue of 31st December this paper says that in the Anglo-Italian agreement Great Britain recognised Italy's new position in the Mediterranean; and France also must be prepared to accept this new position of Italy and all that it implies if France wanted peace. Tunisia is life for Italy and, adds the paper, the question cannot be regarded as solved until it comes under full Italian control. In the Mediterranean other powers come to terms with Italy, and any which dares to oppose her runs the risk of being destroyed.

But in spite of such violent anti-French propaganda, the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Times" (and this can be taken as expressing the opinion of the Chamberlain group) was very much pleased about "more sober tone in the Italian Press" which was welcome in London and which supplied the hope for Franco-Italian Agreement on the line of Anglo-Italian Agreement. (December, 30). Partina and other French commentators cannot be blamed if they believe that another Munich is being prepared for France in the Mediterranean.

## *MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND MILLS*

Dr. R. M. Bhoir, Organising Secretary of the Poor People's Party, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association:—

You are perhaps aware that the Poor People's Party has put up candidates for the ensuing Bombay Municipal elections which are coming off on February 7.

A very large section of our volunteers are drawn from among mill workers and other sections of labour in the city.

These workers would be greatly handicapped in exercising their right of voting if mills are kept working on that day and our Party candidates would be deprived of their rightful support from these workers.

In the circumstances on behalf of the Party I make an earnest request to your Committee to declare the election day as a holiday for all the mills in the city and thus facilitate the workers, a large number of whom have been only recently enfranchised to exercise their right.

The Government of Bombay have already declared the election day as a public holiday and it is to be hoped that the Millowners Association will follow their excellent example.

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Make the most of your Milton. See booklet wrapped round every bottle describing the daily uses for Milton.
Proved Antiseptic for Skin Diseases
Milton's strong germicidal and antiseptic qualities destroy the root cause of skin troubles. There is nothing safer or more soothing for Acne, Boils, Bad Sores, Cold Sores, Eczema, Impetigo, Chilblains, Ringworm, Varicose Ulcers, etc.
MILTON
KM-3

## Wazir Hassan Blows Up League Pretensions

### Charges Against Congress Ministry Are Baseless: Posers For Jinnah

(From Our Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE; (By Mail).

Interviewed on the survival of the Allah Bux Ministry in Sind and the Instrument of Instructions, issued by the Congress Working Committee, to the Congress Ministers, in regard to the dealings with the minority communities, Sir Saiyyed Wazir Hasan issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The Muslim League has persistently been claiming that it is the only authoritative representative body of the entire Muslim population of India. This claim is not accepted by the Congress. To judge between these two mutually exclusive allegations, there must be a standard by applying which we can reach to a definite conclusion as to whether the claim or the denial is justified.

I think there was never any valid ground for such a claim on the part of the Muslim League in the past and there does not exist at the present moment either. Even in provinces where the majority of the population is Muslim, the Muslim League representation is not large enough to enable the formation of a League Cabinet. There had been for a short period what may be called a "League Ministry" in the province of Assam but that also has disappeared.

Now the latest experiment was tried to be made in Sind which has also ended in a fiasco. This position of the Muslim League in the provinces where the Muslims are in a majority, conclusively shows that the claim of the Muslim League to represent the majority of the Indian Mussalmans is wholly untenable.

The Prime Minister of Sind, in my opinion, rightly said that any true Nationalist Mussalman would rather die than be a Muslim Leaguer. It is really surprising how rapidly the main objective of the Muslim League, that is the independence of the country, has receded into the background, and no Muslim Leaguer ever either thinks or talks of it any more. I am as much supporter of the Muslim rights in the government of the country as any other Mussalman of India, and if there is any valid grievance that the Muslim rights are being jeopardised, I am convinced that the Congress Government will at once take steps to redress them. But so far as my knowledge goes of the condition in my province, I am in complete agreement with the statement of Premier Pant that the Government of U.P. has not only treated the Muslim causes and rights justly, but, indeed, generously. I know of several instances in which Ministers of the United Provinces have really done injustice to a Mussalman, who is not a Leaguer in preference to a Mussalman who is a Leaguer My reading of the situation is that nothing done by a Congress Government towards a Muslim cause will be accepted by the Muslim League as just and adequate unless it also involves a tyranny over the majority community. I am very glad that in spite of such adverse atmosphere created by the Muslim League, the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. has reiterated and amplified its declaration in the form of instructions to the Congress Ministers to take steps to remove all grievances of the minorities, if any such grievances exist in fact anywhere.

The pitch to which the communal bitterness has now reached is sure indication of its decline in the near future. No community can live its day to day life under a perpetual excitement of bitterness, hatred and calumny.

I am also convinced that the leaders of political thought within the League will soon realise that their influence is being exploited by the people who want to protect their vested interests in the existing social structure of the country.

I want to end this statement by congratulating Khan Bahadur Allah Bux for the courage and sincerity of purpose which he has displayed in this crisis.

# Latest Commercial News

## NEW YORK COTTON EIGHT POINTS DOWN

## Depressed State Due To Weak New York Advices

### *COMMODITIES AND BASE METALS ALSO AFFECTED*

BOMBAY, January 23.

NEW YORK COTTON

Discouraging foreign cables and the want of stimulating factors were responsible for easier feeling in cotton. Developments in Europe also contributed to the prevailing unsteadiness.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The Stock Exchange was adversely affected by want of support. Gilt-edged securities too followed the suit.

EXCHANGES

Sterling somewhat improved to-day but subsequent movements were narrow.

Franc continued steady.

## *COTTON*

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

| New York, Jan 23 | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 8.49 |
| To-day's opening | 8.47 |
| Difference | —02 |
| To-day's closing | 8.41 |
| Difference | —08 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

| Liverpool, Jan 23 | |
|---|---|
| Previous closiug | 4.84 |
| To-day's opening | 4.81 |
| Difference | —03 |
| To-day's closing | 4.80 |
| Difference | —04 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 154-8
July August ..... Rs. 155-12

### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 23

The New York cotton was somewhat easier following discouraging foreign cables, and the absence of any stimulating news at home restricted enterprise. Uncertainties regarding developments in Europe also contributed to the prevailing unsteadiness.

The trading in March commenced at 8.47 i.e. two points lower than the last closing. Prices eased under lower Liverpool cables, liquidation and foreign selling under which prices gradually receded with March touching to 8.43.

### BOMBAY COTTON

#### Late Trading

Bombay, Jan 23

Locally, Broach April May opened tonight at Rs. 155-10 but declined to Rs. 154-10 in sympathy with weak foreign advices. The closing price was Rs. 154-12.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 23

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.51/8.51) 8.47/8.47
May (8.22/8.22) 8.18/8.17
July (7.94/7.94) 7.90/7.89

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 23

American January (4.87) 4.85
American March (4.84) 4.82
Egyptian January (7.12) 7.04
Egyptian March (6.85) 6.87

### LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Jan 23

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop January February (£22 1/8 sellers) £21 9/16 buyers
Dunlop January (£24) £25 3/4
Lightning January (£22 1/2) £24

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 buyers) 7 13/16 buyers
Forward April June (8 1/16 paid and value) 7 15/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay January February (£11 sellers) £11 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£10 1/8 sellers) £10 1/16 paid

METALS

Tin (£216 1/4 buyers £216 3/8 sellers. Quiet) £213 3/4 buyers £214 sellers. Easy.
Lead (£14 1/4 buyers £14 3/8 sellers. Dull) £14 buyers £14 1/8 sellers. Easier
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/4 to £49 1/4) £47 3/4 to £48 3/4
Iron (102) 102

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

#### Closing Quotation

London, Jan 23

The Liverpool wheat market closed with March being quoted at 57d.

## *EXCHANGES*

### CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan 23

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.67 9/16 |
| To-day's opening | 4.67 9/16 |
| At the time of New York cotton closing | 4.67 9/16 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 23

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.67.31 |
| To-day's opening | 4.67.25 |
| To-day's closing | 4.67.65 |

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Jan 23

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 176.90 |
| To-day's opening | 176.90 |
| To-day's closing | 177.07 |

## *LONDON EXCHANGES*

London, Jan 23

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.67.25 and then it improved to 4.67.43 with subsequent movements narrow.

Franc opened at 176.90 and continued very steady with hardly any changes.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.215) 13.221
New York on Bombay (35.00) 34.95
Berlin on Bombay (87) 86 7/8
London on Milan (88.89) 88.87
London on Shanghai (0-8 5/16 nominal) 0-8 15/16 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-8 1/2) £7-8-8 1/2
Silver (20 3/16d.) 20 3/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent

### LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Jan 23

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculators buying. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 23

Spot (20 3/16d) 20 3/16d nil
Forward (19 7/8d) 19 13/16d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 23

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-8 1/2) £7-8-8 1/2

### BOMBAY BULLION

#### Latest Quotations

SILVER

| Bombay, Jan 23 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver ready | 52 | 4 | 0 |
| Silver Maha | 52 | 2 | 0 |
| Silver Fagan | 51 | 15 | 0 |

GOLD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold ready | 37 | 2 | 0 |
| Gold Maha | 37 | 3 | 0 |
| Gold Fagan | 37 | 4 | 0 |
| Sovereign | 23 | 12 | 6 |

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

#### Closing Quotations

| Bombay, Jan 23 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| Wheat May | 3 | 9 | 6 |
| Wheat September | 3 | 9 | 3 |
| Linseed May | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Linseed September | 5 | 5 | 6 |

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 23

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with new May quoting at 54 1/8d. After the early steadiness, the market became dull although prices were well maintained.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 23

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.69 1/2. The market was quietly steady in the absence of any constructive news with the price showing little change thereafter.

### 3½% GOVT. LOAN

#### Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 23

3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 97/13 at 5 p.m.

### INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 23

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £88 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, January 12, £89 3/4
Friday, January 13, £89 1/2
Monday, January 16, £89 1/2
Tuesday, January 17, £89 1/2
Wednesday, January 18, £89 1/2
Thursday, January 19, £89 1/2
Friday, January 20, £89 1/4

### *INDIAN LOANS*

London, Jan 23 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£96 1/2) £96 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89) £88 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110 1/4) £110
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£114 3/4) £114 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105 3/4 £105 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£106 3/4) £106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/58 (£100 1/2) £100 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£102 1/4) £101 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£69 7/8) £69 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 1/8) £97 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103) £103 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 3/8) £107
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 1/2) £96 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£106 7/8) £106 1/2

### *LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE*

London, Jan 23

London Stock Exchange was adversely affected by lack of support.

Giltedged securities also weakened on some pressure. Three and half per cent was quoted at £89 i.e. five shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-9) 15-0
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (54-7 1/2) 53-6
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 3 3/4
Elec Music Industry (10-1 1/2) 9-9
Princhin Johnson (23-6) 23-6
Imperial Chemical (29-10 1/2) 29-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (60-1 1/2) 57-6 Ex Div.
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£18 1/2) £18
Dunlop Rubber (23-0) 22-6
Unilever Ordinary (32-4 1/2) 32-1 1/2
Ford Motors (16-0) 15-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£38 3/4) £37 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (95) 92-6
Carreas A (£8 3/8) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (129-4 1/2) 128-1 1/2
P. and O. S N. Company Deferred (21-4 1/2) 21-3
Distillers (88-0) 87
Bredford Dyes (2-6) 2-6
British Celanese (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-7 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (24-9) 23-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-6) 2-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-7 1/2) 20-6
Inter Nickels (dol 56 5/8) dol 54
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (44-4 1/2) 43-9

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-6) 16-0 Ex Div
Donaro Tea (36-3) 35-0
Empire of India (23-1 1/2) 22-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10 1/2) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-3) 21-3 Ex Div
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-4 1/2 25-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (41-3) 41-3
Burma Corporation (8-6) 8-3
Rio Tintos (£13 5/8) £12 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (53-9) 52-6
Rand Mines (£8 1/8) £8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/2) £15 1/4
Associated Portland Cement (63-9) 62-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (83-9) 80
Sub Nigel (£11) £10 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20) 19-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (89-4 1/2) 87-6
Burma Oil (80-0) 77-6
Mexican Eagle (4-3) 4-0
Shell Transport (78-9) 76-3
Royal Dutch (£35 1/2) £34 5/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£24 7/8) £23 1/4
London Midland and Ordinary (£11 1/2) £10 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/4) £2 1/8
Southern Def (£11 1/4) £11
London Transport 5 per cent (£119) £118 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£73 3/4) £72

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

#### Lower Prices Towards The Close

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 23

On Stock Exchange prices closed considerably lower owing to Saturday's weakness of Wall Street together with the general European uneasiness. The influx of continental selling orders accentuated the downward trend, though late attempts to rally were partially successful, particularly in giltedged securities.

Among commodities base metals and rubber were adversely affected by the fall in stock markets while Jute was easier on profit taking and in sympathy with weaker advices from Calcutta.

On foreign exchange markets currencies of those countries bordering on Germany weakened on nervous selling.

Wall Street opened weak.

### *CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE*

#### *Speculations Quiet And Steady*

CALCUTTA, Jan 23

All-round firm market ruled in Jutes section to-day. The post week-end volume business was as usual large and extensive. In coals only limited business took place. Teas were neglected.

Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and other speculative issues ruled quiet and steady. Other industrials remained more or less inactive. Government securities kept easier.

The following are the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three centum new loan 1963/65 98/3 small lot; three half centum G P 98; three half centum loan 1947/50 104/9 small lot; five centum loan 1940/43 104/10 small lot; five centum loan 1945/55 115/4.

Reserve Bank: 115/8 c div.

Railways: Bankura Damodar 91; Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur 151 small odd lot.

Coals: Amalgamated 24/8; Aldih 4/8; Bengal 327 small lot; Burrakur 14; do pref 137; Churulia 1/8; Dhemo Main 12/7; Hurriladih 14/9; Equitable 34/4 small lot; Raneegunge 31/4; South Karanpura 4/10; Union 25/4.

Jutes: Adamjee 11; Albion 230 small lot; Agarpara 17/12; Anglo India 352; do pref 148; Auckland 193; Alliance 235 small odd lot; Barnagore 159; Bally 195; Belvedere 377; Birla 17/8; Budge Budge 299 small lots; Champdany 162; Chitavalsah 15/4; Calcutta Jute ord 18/8; do pref 101 ct; Cheviot 190; small lot; Jutes Clive 26/12; Craig annas 14; Dalhousie 338; Empire 27/12; Fort Gloster 533; Fort William 261; Ganges 268/8; Gourepore 574; Hooghly 48/4 small lot; Howrah 56/6; Hukumchand 7/4; do pref 85; India 336 small lot; Kamarhatty 400 Lansdowne 171; Lawrence 380; Megna 28/8; National 23/2; New Central 317; do pref 143; Northbrook 36; Nuddea 47/12; Orient 194; Presidency 3/12; Rameshwara 7/8; Standard 277; Union 381; Waverley 1/4.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/15; Indian Copper 2/2; Tavoy Tin 1/8; Dalmia Cement ord 10; do pref 99; Bengal Telephone pref 13/10; Britannia Building Iron 8/4; Hukumchand Steel ord 7/15; do defd 2/1; Indian Iron 29/14; National Iron and Steel 4/12; Steel Corpn ord 11/2; Bird's Investment pref 98 ct; Britannia Biscuits ord 7/10; B I Corpn ord 3/1; do pref 157; Calcutta Safe Deposit 7/14; Calcutta Trams 17/8; Dunlop Rubber ord 16/2; do second pref 103 ct; Rohtas Industries ord 25/8; do pref 132 ct; Humayan Property ord 6/4; do defd 1/3; Midnapore Zemindary 75; Carew and Co 11/10; Raza 13/8 small lots.

Debentures: Three and quarter centum 1966/76; Rangoon Municipal 100/8 small lot; five and quarter centum 1938/50; Rohtas Industries 102; eight centum 1936/46/51; New India Sugar second mortgage 108; five centum 1938/43/48; Star Paper Mills 98 ct; five centum Sutlej Cotton Mills 100/8.—A. P.

### BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yarn No. 6 1/2s— | | | |
| February | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| April | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| June | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarn No. 10 1/2s— | | | |
| February | 107 | 8 | 0 |
| April | 108 | 0 | 0 |
| June | 108 | 12 | 0 |
| Yarn No. 20 1/2s— | | | |
| February | 144 | 0 | 0 |
| April | 144 | 0 | 0 |
| June | 144 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarn Nos— | | | |
| February | 223 | 0 | 0 |
| April | 223 | 0 | 0 |
| June | 223 | 0 | 0 |

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 23

General Motors (dol 48 1/8) dol 45
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31 7/8) dol 29 7/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 65 3/8) dol 60
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 118

### *TEXTILE WAGES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE*

#### *Government Labour Officer Examined*

The Bombay Textile Wages Enquiry Committee examined Mr. Pryde, Government Labour Officer, on Monday. The examination was held "in camera".

### Three More Ministers Arrive In City

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Hon. Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, Dr. Kalidas Nath Katju and the Nawab of Dacca are among those who arrived in Bombay today in connection with the Industries' Conference.

### VOLUNTARY JUTE AGREEMENT

Calcutta, Jan 23

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:—

Jute: Since the announcement that a voluntary working agreement is to be signed, sealed, and delivered, the Jute industry has settled down to consider the problem of reducing stocks to more manageable proportions and possible efforts in several directions of restricted output. On the local stock exchange a renewed interest in Jute shares and a substantial rise in all the leading and popular Jute counters with a fair turnover was noticeable. The buoyant condition prevailed from Wednesday when the speculative counter Howrah opening round Rs. 53 recorded a rise of about Rs. 2 1/2. The cognate markets exhibited a rising tendency notably raw Jute bales market. Nine porter hessians ready moved from Rs. 8/3 to 9/13 with intermittent fluctuations and Pucca Bales from 38/12 to 41/12 to close round Rs. 41. The excitement in raw materials market is attributable to the awaited findings of the Jute restriction inquiry Committee. It is surmised that the outcome of its labours is likely to be the tightening up of the restricted scheme by compulsory measures. Turning to actual trading most of the investment stocks recorded, on balance, a gain of about 15 to 20 points. Kamarhatty fluctuated between 490 and 505 to close at the best of the quotation. Kanknarrah moved up from 370 to 385, Anglo India from 325 to 337, India Jute from 300 to 325, Bally from 176 to 186, Barnagore from 136 to 148, Fort William from 220 to 243, Fort Gloster from 465 to 490. In Bird Group Auckland spurted up to 185, Dalhousie to 335, Standard to 280, Lansdowne to 157, Union to 375, Naihati to 327, Lawrence 375, Kinnison 575. In Yule group Albion were priced at 215, Belvedere 360, Budge Budge 278, Orient 185, Cheviot 184, Delta 385, New Central 295, Caledonian 375. Gourepore came to business at 556, Champdany at 157, Ganges Jute at 255. In shares of small denominations National were marked at 22, Clive at 24, Empire at 26/4, Reliance at 62, Northbrook at 34/4, Nuddea recordde a rise of about Rs. 4, 46/8 being the closing price, Megna 28, Birla hardened up to 17, Hukumchand Rs. 6/12, Agarpara 16/8, Adamjee 10/4, Presidency 3/10.

Coal: This section during the period under review remained neglected. The prices were a shade easier. Bengal were marked at 320, Equitable at 34, Burrakur at 13/8, Dhemo Main at 12/2, Seebpore at 19 prem., Katras-Jherria at 25/4, Talcher done at Re. 1.

Cotton: This section to all intents and purposes, was neglected. Kesoram were done at 6/4, Mohini Mills changed hands at Rs. 10/12, Cawnpore Textiles at 3/14, Muir Mills ord at 220.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Engineering group in sympathy with weaker advices from America could not maintain the rise of about Rs. 2 noticed in the early part of the period under review. The price went up to Rs. 31/8 from Rs. 29/4 but the closing price was easier at Rs. 30/4. The outstanding feature was the renewed interest in Steel Corporation of Bengal which recorded a rise of about Rs. 2 during the period under review. At one time the price was pushed up to Rs. 12/6 from Rs. 10/12 but the closing was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 11/10. Hukumchand Steel ord. were marked at Rs. 8. In mining and other issues Burmah Corporation at 8, Indian Copper at 2/2/6, Consolidated Tin at 6/6, B. B. Petroleum at 3/12, B. I. C. at Rs. 3, Dalmia Cement ord at 9/14, Defd at 2/15 were steady. Bararee Coke were taken at 16/12, Indian Cables at 9/14, Rohtas Industries at 25, Midnapore Zemindary were good at Rs. 75, Tide Water Oil were marked at 12/14, Reserve Bank were firm at Rs. 115/8.

### WELCOME DECISION OF INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

ber of people who were employed in them and he laid stress on the need for co-operation and co-ordination between Provinces in dealing with the problems of these industries.

After His Excellency had delivered his speech and left the hall, the Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan took the chair.

APPRENTICESHIP SCHEMES

Most of the forenoon was spent in discussing the subject of the development of schemes of apprenticeship. Each of the Provinces and States reported progress. The question of compulsory legislation with a view to securing the co-operation of the industrial organisation was debated. After a full discussion the Conference was of the view that legislation was desirable to regulate these matters and requested the Central Government to take up the framing of legislation for the purpose in consultation with the Provinces.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY

The Conference then took up the question of the amplification of inland trade statistics. The Report of the Committee appointed in that connection was considered. The Conference approved generally the proposals contained in the Report. The question of the allocation of expenditure involved was also discussed and it was made clear by the Chairman that, in view of the present financial stringency, the Central Government was not in a position at present to contribute towards this expenditure.

CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL PLANNING

In the afternoon the first matter taken up was the drawing up of a regular programme or plan for the establishment and development of industries of national or economic importance and of the key industries.

In discussing these matters the question of co-operation with the National Planning Commission was raised. It was generally agreed that the Conference did not desire that any of its activities should duplicate the work of the National Planning Commission and that the Central Government as well as the Provincial Governments and States should co-operate with the Planning Commission. The Report of the Commission would in due course be considered by the Conference.

The question of industrial surveys was also considered. In this connection it was decided that as regards an all-India survey of key industries, this might be left to the National Planning Commission. Provincial surveys have, however, already been, or are being, taken up by the Provinces concerned.

The Conference then went on to consider matters arising out of the proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Industrial Research Council.

The Chairman pointed out that the provision of funds for the very important matter of industrial research was primarily the concern of the Provinces. The proposal to increase considerably the funds to be made available to the Industrial Research Bureau was generally approved by the Conference.

# *SHIPPING NEWS*

ARRIVED

Bombay, Jan 23

B I S N ss Gogra of 3126 reg tons, Captain K S McLennan arrived from Bassein via Madras, Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with rice and general cargo.

T Morrison ss Begum of 3656 reg tons, Captain O G R Jones arrived from Batavia via Colombo, Persian Gulf Ports Karachi and Bhavnagar with cargo of sugar.

P and O S N ss Jeypore of 3209 reg tons, Captain F Ahier arrived from Karachi with cargo of cotton.

M M ss Anglo of 1732 reg tons, Captain L Sandrik arrived from Karachi via Navlakhi with cargo of cement.

Volkart Bros ss Skagerak of 2315 reg tons, Captain O Stein arrived from Singapore via Koiltthattam with rubber and general cargo.

F F Campbell ss City of Khios of 3537 reg tons, Captain W A Hannah arrived from Montreal via American Coast Ports, Port Said, Suez, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

T Morrison ss Alavi of 2161 reg tons, Captain E A Steggles arrived from Karachi via Cutch, Kandla with general cargo.

Scindia Steam ss Jalamatna of 2326 reg tons, Captain L Watson arrived from Rangoon via Galle, Colombo, Quilon and Cochin with rice and general cargo.

SAILED

J Finlay ss Clan Macilworth of 2878 reg tons, Captain G McColl sailed for Marmagoa and Cochin with same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Tungsha of 3391 reg tons Captain H B Jonness sailed for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 23-1-39.

S S Jalaratna (Sc. S N) for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

S S Winkfield (M M) for Tuticorin, Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports.

S S Sirsa (M M) for Kathiawar Ports and Karachi.

### STEAMERS IN DOCKS

#### ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan 23

2 City of Khios 3537 Calcutta 27-1 F F Campbell
3 Tungsha 3391 Madras 23-1 L Edward
5 Trifels 3771 Antwerp 25-1 L Edwards
8 Skagerak 2315 Karachi 24-1 Volkart Bros.
9 Clan Macilwraith 2878 Marmagoa 23-1 J Finlay
11 Jeypore 3209 Japan 28-1 M M
14 Eihuku Maru 4292 Kobe 26-6 O S K

#### VICTORIA DOCK

2 Glasgow Maru 4227 Singapore 26-1 O S K Kaisya
3 Bankura 1896 Persian Gulf 25-1 M M
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 26-1 M M
5 Anglo 1709 Madras 24-1 M M

#### PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Gogra 3126 Moulmein 24-1 M M
H Revati 250 Malabar Coast N F Malabar Steamship.
K Alipore 3241 N F N F M M
M Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship

### Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Burdwan 28-1-39 P andO
Rawalpindi 2-2-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 9-2-39 P and O S N
Nirpura 24-1-39 P and O S N
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 19-1-39 P and O S N
Maloja 26-1-39 P and O

FROM HAMBURG

Kybfels 25-1-39 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 3-2-39 L Edwards

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Birmingham 27-1-39 J Finlay
Circassia 27-1-39 Anchor Line

FROM GOTHENBURG

Nagara 28-1-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Harrison 9-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 26-1-39 F F Campbell
City of Wellington 27-1-39 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Carthage 3-2-39 P and O S N
Ryuun Maru 26-1-39 O S Kaisha
Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 14-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 28-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 13-2-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino
Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Bamora 26-1-39 M M
Vasna 21-1-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 28-1-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 4-2-39 M M
Tairea 18-2-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Nowshera 25-1-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Orna 26-1-39 M M
Jalganga 26-1-39 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 26-1-39 M M
Tannenfels 24-1-39 L Edward
Marienfels 26-1-39 L Edward

### Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Bangalore 21-1-39 M M
Rajputana 18-2-39 M M
Comorin 11-2-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 28-1-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 27-1-39 Anchor Line
City of Venice 30-1-39 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Tannenfels N F L Edwards
Trifels 25-1-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Van Buren 28-1-39 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 11-2-39 F F Campbell
City of Khios 26-1-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino
Jeypore 28-1-39 P and O S N
Glasgow Maru 27-1-39 O S Kaisha
Alipore 11-2-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 31-1-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 2-2-39 P and O S N
Bri Monarch 3-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Hakodate Maru 15-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Eihuku Maru 26-1-39 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 26-1-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bankura 25-1-39 M M
Vasna 26-1-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 1-2-39 M M
Karanja 15-2-39 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-2-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 28-1-39 M M
Bri. Monarch 25-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Kybfels 30-1-39 L Edwards

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 25-1-39 T Morrison

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Tungsha 23-1-39
S S Bankura 21-1-39
S S Nirvana 21-1-39 (over carried cargo).

EXPORTS

S S Trifels for Hamburg: 33 bags gum S Dharshi; 28 bags gum E Valimahomed; 165 bales raw cotton Pape, Williams and Co (India); 110 bales raw cotton Bombay Co; 250 nos monkeys A H Farrell-Guderian; 70 bags roots A P Gupta; 10 bags fennel seed A P Gupta.

For Tripoli: 39 bales cotton grey yarn A El Ejel.

For Alexandretta: 15 bales cotton grey yarn A El Ejel.

For Antwerp: 125 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton; 20 bales celluloid scraps Dadbhawaka and Dadbhawalla.

S S City of Khios for New York: 49 bags gum S Khetsey.

For Halifax: 1330 bags gr nut kernal S M Rajgor; 10 bags turmeric powder S M Rajgor; 3378 bags gr nut kernals M Bhuta.

S S Skagerak for Philadelphia: 39 bs d/s goat skins D Abraham.

For New York: 262 bags sesame seeds D Abraham.

For Baltimore: 425 bags sesame seeds D Abraham.

IMPORTS

S S Eihuku Maru Agents O S K Kaisya from Singapore: 2516 bags betelnuts; 2821 bags sago flour; 139 bags gum; 100 bags pearl tapioca; 169 bundles rattans; 175 bags damar batu; 50 cases pine apples;

From Tokyo: 346 cases g m ctn yarn; 67 cases clocks; 125 cases beer.

From Nagoya: 73 cases porcelainware; 573 cases tiles; 595 bags manila ropes; 425 cases ctn piecegoods.

From Osaka: 375 crates galvd steel plain sheets; 433 cases glass bottles; 350 cases glazed earthenware; 500 cts glazed earthen tiles; 942 cases porcelainware; 52 cases cell bangles; 50 cases art silk yarn; 1184 bales ctn piecegoods; 373 cases glassware; 92 cases glass bangles; 250 bales staple fibre yarn; 60 coils iron wire; 121 cases rubber canvas belting; 438 bales cotton yarn; 37 cases playing cards.

### *VOTE-FOR-CONGRESS CARDS INVADE FORT*

Fifteen thousand miniature National Flags with the inscription "Vote for the Congress" will be distributed free by the B.P.C.C., in the City, on the Independence Day, which is to be celebrated on the 26th instant. Another new feature in the Congress election propaganda is the visiting card with an interesting inscription "U. R. Requested 2 vote for the Congress on February 7" being presented to every citizen on behalf of the B.P.C.C. A citizen with a keen sense of propaganda, it is said, went round the Fort area armed with quite a bundle of these cards and presented them to several European members of mercantile firms, where the peons outside mistook the cards for genuine visiting cards and carried them in only to get a rebuff.

Singing of ballads in Marathi at public meetings will also be a new feature from next week. Mr. G. K. Cholkar, a well-known "Powada" singer has volunteered his services in this connection.

# Selling In N. Y. Cotton On Weakness In Stocks

## DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE PRICE FIXING

### Commission Houses Liquidate Purchases

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Washington news was too confusing to stimulate trading on the New York cotton market on Saturday, while Chicago grain market was narrow and uninteresting, both the markets being restrained by the weakness of the Wall-Street market.

The market opened steady and domestic and foreign trade price fixing continued but business was smaller with contracts supplied by Commission House liquidation, Liverpool selling and local selling owing to the weakness of the stock market, but orders were fairly evenly divided.

WEEKLY REVIEW

The market was dull reflecting growing uncertainty over the legislative outlook but undertone was steady due to continued Mill price fixing against improving cotton goods sales and a teadily tightening spot situation.

Large long March interest is considered to be strongly held. Traders are placing constructive interpretation on congressional recognition of the serious problem created by mounting loan stocks and steadily decreasing exports. Some congressional circles favour redistribution of 4,000,000 bales of loan cotton to farmers in return for curtailing production to 8,000,000 bales but such a step would entail a heavy loss to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

While cautioning that the remarks should not be considered as a dumping threat, Secretary Wallace's suggestion of a world conference is regarded as a hint that unless other countries cooperate the United States might take steps to enable American exporters to meet foreign prices. In the meanwhile opinions regarding outlook remain unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening March was quoted one point up at 8.51 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to 8.43 which was the lowest level. The market finally closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined one point at 9.09c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.73c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with March 4.82. Hedging met local support and trade calling. Until Washington rectifies the very sound state of cotton trade dull Stalemate market is likely to continue. The market closed at a net rise of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 5.22d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet but steady and Giza futures closed unchanged while Uppers declined one point. The Alexandria cotton market was steady and Sakels futures closed 14 to 4 points up while Ashmouni futures advanced 2 to 7 points.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. state:—

The non-producing cotton countries, namely, Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, Japan and other countries, are placed in the advantageous position of being able to choose between American, Brazilian, Indian, Egyptian and the "other" growths judging by present trends and the competitive varieties it would appear that during 1938/39 the non-producing countries should consume as follows:

| Non-Producing Countries | American Cotton bales. | Foreign Cotton bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 800,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Continent | 2,200,000 | 2,700,000 |
| Orient | 1,500,000 | 2,800,000 |
| Other Countries | 300,000 | 600,000 |
| | 4,800,000 | 7,600,000 |
| Grand Total | | 12,400,000 |

These figures show that the non-producing cotton countries are 'consuming less' than the cotton-producing countries, the details being for the cotton-producing countries 15,950,000 bales and for the non-producing cotton countries 12,400,000 bales, making a grand total in the world of 28,350,000 bales.

The world production indicated in the table on page 1 has been placed at 27,850,000 bales. World consumption has been estimated at 28,350,000 bales. Therefore, production and consumption during 1938/39 should balance within 500,000 bales, reducing the world carryover by that figure.

Calculating that the non-producing cotton countries would consume 7,600,000 bales of foreign cotton during 1938/39 and reckoning the exportable surplus as indicated on page 1 at 6,550,000 bales of foreign cottons (11,900,000 less 5,350,000 American), it is fairly obvious that the difference of 1,050,000 bales would be covered out of the foreign carryover which amounted to 8,960,000 bales on July 31st, 1938.

'Reaching into that carryover might well have a psychologically bullish effect upon the entire market, lifting American futures to the "Loan ceiling" of about 9 to 9 1/4 cents.' This latter figure is made up of 8-30 p.c. (the Loan price) plus carrying charges plus a margin to the grower as an inducement for repossessing a portion of the requisite American Loan stocks. The release of these Loan stocks would in turn act as a damper upon foreign cottons, balancing the demand for the latter.

DIFFICULTIES OF COTTON.

The facts in the foregoing figures indicate that it would not be altogether justifiable to charge Washington with all the difficulties which have arisen in the cotton trade. Many features have been developing for years which have culminated only recently, as shown by the large production of "other countries," by Russia's supplying all her own needs, and by the advent of Brazil as an exporting cotton country. It might well be that the policies adopted in Washington have accentuated these trends, but the figures show that it would have been very difficult to have stopped them altogether. Certain currents in world affairs will go on and cannot be controlled nor arrested by economic counter-measures.

If a lesson is to be drawn from the experience related in these lines, it is that the growers in the South must make up their mind to furnish the world with a superior product at a reasonable price. Nothing else will recover for them the lost markets. Tmple evidence has been given of this truism in other lines of endeavor. Those American industries that have recognized this doctrine and are practicing it can be found heading the American export list for 1938.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (10 a.m.) ..... 8.51+01
N. Y. March Lowest (11-52 a.m.) ..... 8.48—02
Liverpool March Highest ..... 4.85+03
Liverpool March Lowest ..... 4.82

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Improvements goods markets increased fixations stimulating nears nothing definite yet regarding farm program.

Cotton trade still awaiting Washington developments trade clamouring for increased exports. Improved textile business causing better spot demand with still better mill demand anticipated near future scarcity contracts causes strength nears.

Large cloth sales caused Mill price fixing March May loan receipts somewhat larger Exports show further decline strong efforts underway release loan cotton market meets resistance upturns think dangerous follow near month strength.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from their foreign friend.

New York:—

"Market acting well nothwithstanding securities weakness caused by European situation. Considerable buying by American mills May."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Think July will work higher. October looks low enough unless there is some adverse action in Washington which is not yet in sight.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., have received the following cable:—

Garside.—Considerable Washington support for giving growers Loan Cotton to cut acreage below allotments, also continue Loan Policy but give growers payments on terms which would discourage putting cotton in Loan. Domestic Mills improve, General business hesitates Commodities unchanged.

## HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Broach A/M 1939 op 157 5/8 highest 157 5/8 lowest 157 3/8 closing 157 1/8
Broach J/A op 158 3/4; highest 158 7/8 lowest 158 closing 158 7/8
Oomra D/J op 145 3/8 highest 145 3/8 lowest 145 3/8 closing 145 3/8
Oomra March op 144 1/8 highest 144 1/8 lowest 144 closing 144
Oomra May op 144 1/2 highest 144 5/8 lowest 144 1/2 closing 144 1/2
Bengal D/J op 121 3/4 highest 122 lowest 121 3/4 closing 122
Bengal March op 120 highest 120 3/8 lowest 120 closing 120 3/8
Bengal May op 121 1/8 highest 121 1/4 lowest 121 1/8 closing 121 1/8
Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-2-39) Rs. 3 5/8
Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 6 1/2
Teji/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 11 1/2

### Cotton Arrivals

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts into Bombay on 20th Jan. | 9,456 |
| Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938 | 789,419 |
| Receipts into Bombay same time last season | 702,111 |
| Increase | 77,308 |

### Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| GIZA— | |
| Spot | 7.38+5. |
| January | 7.02—0. |
| March | 6.85—0. |
| May | 6.90—0. |
| Giza No. 2.— | |
| January | 6.95+1. |
| March | 7.02+1. |
| May | 7.10+1. |
| July | 7.15+1. |
| UPPERS— | |
| Spot | 5.88+2. |
| January | 5.76—0. |
| March | 5.83—0. |
| May | 5.89—1. |
| July | 5.94—1. |
| October | 5.86—1. |
| November | 5.86—1. |

### Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Jan. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKEL— | |
| January | 12.33+11. |
| March | 12.78+14. |
| May | 12.83+ 4. |
| ASHMOUNI— | |
| February | 10.07+5. |
| April | 10.22+7. |
| June | 10.30+7. |
| October | 10.15+2. |
| GIZA— | |
| January | 12.13+6. |
| March | 12.36+6. |
| May | 12.58+5. |
| July | 12.65+5. |
| November | 12.70+3. |

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Following a decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 156/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 155/4 on general selling including professionals. The tone of the market was quiet but later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 155/8.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened 3 points down and later on was quoted 2 points down. The local market was steady with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 155/8 and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F G M G— | | | |
| Broach April/May | Rs. | 155 | 10 0 |
| Broach J/A | | 156 | 14 0 |
| Fine M. G.— | | | |
| Oomra D/J | | 144 | 0 0 |
| Oomra March | | 142 | 8 0 |
| Oomra May | | 143 | 0 0 |
| F G M G— | | | |
| Bengal D/J | | 120 | 10 0 |
| Bengal March | | 119 | 10 0 |
| Bengal May | | 120 | 4 0 |

### Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| | Extra Spr-fine | Sup | Fine | FG | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G.— | | | | | |
| Bengal U.P. | ... 129 | 126 | 123 | 120 | |
| Punjab | ... 129 | 126 | 123 | 120 | |
| Rajputana | ... 131 | 128 | 125 | 122 | |
| Oomra No. 3 | 152 | 149 | 146 | 143 | ... |
| C. P. No. 1 | 168 | 165 | 162 | 169 | ... |
| C. P. No. 2 | 159 | 156 | 153 | 150 | ... |

### Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan 23

Bengal Superfine 130/31
Bengal Fine 125/26 March +4
Bengal F G 122/23
C P 1 160/64 March +16 1/2
C P 2 154/55 March +10
Arvi 155/56
Amraoti 146/47
Ellichpur 151/52
Berar 145/46 March +3
Malkapur 143/44
Khandesh 130/37
Jalna Sailu 139/43
Burwah Sanavad 145/46
Khandwa 145/46
Mathia F G 119/24
Broach Feb +4 1/2 March +3 1/2
Punjab 4 F 176/78 Feb +20
Punjab 289 F 206/11 Feb +50
Sindh N T 196/203

### Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan 23

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

| 21-1-39 | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 321 29,145 | 14,674 |
| Central India | 2,045 127,635 | 7,083 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 548 34,647 | 40,174 |
| Hyderabad Gaorani | 3,605 | 13,488 |
| Berar | 1,016 81,878 | 84,379 |
| Central Provinces | 46 21,872 | 18,699 |
| Total Oomras | 3,976 298,782 | 178,497 |
| Dholera | 540 83,593 | 15,563 |
| N W Provinces | 1,794 | 1,920 |
| Rajputana | 385 27,201 | 1,115 |
| Sind Punjab | 2,353 193,757 | 247,585 |
| Broach | 207 13,989 | 1,611 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 51 13,595 | 9,129 |
| Westerns Northerns | 51 16,363 | 1,870 |
| Cocoanada | 6 | 12 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 2,540 | 908 |
| American | 1,693 | 96,864 |
| Egyptian, African and Sudan | 61 143,718 | 156,827 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | 7 | 970 |
| Total | 7,624 797,043 | 712,871 |
| Arrived by road to 19th January 1939 | 159,114 | |

### Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 19th Jan

In full-pressed bales

| 21-1-39 | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 730 105,695 | 97,731 |
| Japan and China | 5,284 442,466 | 120,667 |
| Coast Ports | 15,052 | 30,449 |
| Up-country by Rail | 13,700 | 150,084 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | 12,103 | 26,727 |
| Total | 6,014 689,016 | 425,658 |

### American Cotton Figures

| | 1938-39 | 1937-38 |
|---|---|---|
| F.P. Bales | | |
| Receipts to date 21-1-39 | 3171000 | 6296000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 21-1-39 | 4000 | 17000 |
| Exports to date 21-1-39 | 2219000 | 3841000 |
| Stock at Ports 20-1-39 | 2866000 | 3217000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 20-1-39 | 3326000 | 2627000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 20-1-39 | 1077000 | 1141000 |
| Visible Supply 20-1-39 | 7439000 | 7664000 |
| Quantity in sight 20-1-39 | 7424000 | 10878000 |
| Quantity out of sight 20-1-39 | 5620000 | 6095000 |

### Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
March 94 May 113 July 123 Oct. 136 Dec. 144 Jan. 147 at Cross Rate 4.67 9/16.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 156/8—Liverpool May 1939 4.80 Rs. 52 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1939 157/14—Liverpool July 1939 4.70 Rs. 45 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 156/8—New York May 8.22 Rs. 39 at Cross Rate 4.67 9/16.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1939 157/14—New York July 7.92 Rs. 30 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.67 9/16.

### COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Jan 23

| | To-day | Total |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 200 | 1250 |
| Oomra | 100 | 550 |

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 23.

On Saturday London gold prices advanced 1 1/2d. to £7-8-8 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 29 points down at 176.10. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.67 9/16. London silver prices advanced 1/8d. to 20 3/16d for spot and forward prices improved 1/8d. to 19 7/8d. speculators bought. India also bought and sellers were reserved. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 53-3-9 and forward Rs. 52-7-0. There was slightly better enquiry in the local market which hardened prices but at the rise there was some realising.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GOLD | | | |
| Ready | | 37 | 2 6 |
| Maha delivery | | 37 | 3 3 |
| Maha Teji-mandi | | 0 | 2 6 |
| Fagan delivery | | 37 | 4 3 |
| Fagan Teji-mandi | | 0 | 4 6 |
| SILVER | | | |
| Ready | | 52 | 6 0 |
| Maha delivery | | 52 | 4 0 |
| Maha Teji-mandi | | 0 | 9 0 |
| Fagan delivery | | 52 | 8 0 |
| Fagan Teji-mandi | | 1 | 2 0 |

### Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow metal sheets | Rs. 40 |
| Copper sheets | Rs. 49 |

Tone:—Weak.

### Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| February | £10-2-6. |
| March | £10-3-9. |

### Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Castorseeds May— | | | |
| Opening | | 28 | 1 0 |
| Highest | | 28 | 1 6 |
| Lowest | | 27 | 13 0 |
| Closing | | 28 | 0 0 |
| Groundnuts Feb— | | | |
| Opening | | 27 | 10 0 |
| Highest | | 27 | 13 6 |
| Lowest | | 27 | 9 6 |
| Closing | | 21 | 12 6 |
| Groundnuts May— | | | |
| Opening | | 28 | 12 0 |
| Highest | | 28 | 15 3 |
| Lowest | | 28 | 12 0 |
| Closing | | 28 | 14 0 |
| Cottonseeds Jan— | | | |
| Opening | | 22 | 0 6 |
| Highest | | 22 | 6 3 |
| Lowest | | 22 | 0 6 |
| Closing | | 22 | 6 3 |
| Cottonseeds May— | | | |
| Opening | | 22 | 0 6 |
| Highest | | 22 | 2 0 |
| Lowest | | 21 | 15 3 |
| Closing | | 22 | 1 3 |

### Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 56d. |
| March new | 53 3/8d. |
| May | 56 1/8d. |
| May new | 53 7/8d. |
| July new | 54 5/8d. |

### Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | dol 0.69 3/8 |
| July | dol 6.69 3/8 |
| September | dol 0.70 1/4 |

### New York Sugar

New York, Jan. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 1.88. |
| May | 1.94 |
| July | 1.99. |
| September | 2.03 |

### Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-6.
Shipment March Rs. 5-14.
Shipment April-June Rs. 6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 6-3.
Kesar Rs. 15-7.
Saraya Rs. 15-6.
Java Spot F 6.60.

### Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 31,019 cwts. |
| Linseed | 599 cwts. |
| Gingellyseed | 770 cwts. |
| Groundnuts | 25,393 cwts. |
| Castorseed | 1,478 cwts. |
| Rice | 5,610 cwts. |
| Myrabollams | 4,378 cwts. |
| Cottonseed | 9 928 cwts. |
| Mowraseed | 651 cwts. |
| Gram | 318 cwts. |
| Joowar | 624 cwts. |
| Maize | 76 cwts. |
| Bajree | 2,951 cwts. |
| Indian Sugar | 6,001 cwts. |

### NEW YORK COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, Jan 20

(In 1,000's)

| | Season to-date | This week | Season 1937-38 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total in sight (excluding linters) | 7,424 | 120 | 10,878 |
| Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters) | 5,666 | 141 | 3,460 |
| Exports from U S Ports | 2,212 | 94 | 3,825 |
| Of which to Japan | 530 | 27 | 181 |
| Of which to China | 41 | 4 | 30 |
| Of which to Great Britain | 301 | 16 | 1,211 |
| Of which to Germany | 315 | 16 | 639 |
| Stock at New York | — | — | — |
| Stock at U S Ports | — 2,866 | | — |
| Stock at U S Interior Towns | — 3,326 | | — |
| World's visible supply | — 9,714 | | — |
| Of which American cotton | — 7,439 | | — |
| Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters) | 5,620 | 233 | 6,095 |
| Receipts at U S Ports | 3,167 | 47 | 6,279 |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (in 1,000's)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total forwarded | 1,129 | 49 | 1,359 |
| East Indian forwarded | 170 | 10 | 139 |
| Total stock | — | 1,077 | — |
| East Indian stock | — | 47 | — |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 23.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 98/0
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 99/2
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 101/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/4
3 per cent 1963/65 97/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59 104/14
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds 107/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 111/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 118/6
5 per cent U P Bonds 98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 101/8
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 104/14

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1943/65 Loan 115/0
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/3
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb 180

Tone:—Quiet. Trend easy.

## MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 23.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 April/June
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 267 3/4
Bank's buying T T 284 1/2
Bank's buying D D 284
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,304
Bank's buying T T 1,326
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 63 5/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 63 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 48 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.67.37 21st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 23rd inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 7/16 23rd inst.
Java/London 8.59 23rd inst.
London/Paris 176.90 21st inst.
London/Belgium 27.64 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 20.63 1/2 21st inst.
London/Berlin 11.66 1/2 21st inst.
London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 21st inst.
London/New York 4.67.31 21st inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.61 1/4 21st inst.
London/Italy 88.80 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-7 20th inst.
Gold £7-8-8 1/2 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 21st inst
Silver New York Ready 43 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 21st inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

## INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 23.

GOVT. SECURITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent Paper | 97/14 |
| 4 per cent 1960/70 | 111/4 |
| 5 per cent 1945/55 | 115/5 |

BANKS

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Baroda | 115/8 |
| Bank of Hindusthan | 31/4 |
| Bank of India | 149 |
| Central Bank | 33/4 |
| Imperial Bank F.P. XD. | 1575 |
| Imperial Bank P.P. XD | 375 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 56 |
| Reserve Bank | 114/4 |
| Union Bank | 5/14 |

TEXTILES

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmd. New Textiles | 395 |
| Ambica | 265 |
| Arun | 225 |
| Arvind | 1230 |
| Asok | 210 |
| Bharatkhand | 2400 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 867/8 |
| Buckingham and Carnatics | 197 |
| Calico | 627/8 |
| Central India | 229/6 |
| Century | 235/10 |
| Colaba | 140 |
| Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills | 460 |
| Gokak | 142/8 |
| Hukumchand | 168/2 |
| Indore | 46/4 |
| Jubilee | 217/8 |
| Khatau Makanji | 106/4 |
| Kohinoor | 258/12 |
| Laxmi Cotton | 512/8 |
| Madhusudan | 200 |
| Marsden | 102/8 |
| Morarji | 132/8 |
| Mysore | 88/12 |
| Nandlal Bhandari | 77/4 |
| New Great | 216/4 |
| Raipur | 690 |
| Rajnagar | 205 |
| Sajjan | 97/8 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 73/8 |
| Sholapur | 3225 |
| Simplex | 76/14 |
| Swadeshi | 216/4 |
| Vishnu | 1187/8 |

HYDRO ELECTRICS

| | |
|---|---|
| Andhra Valley Ord | 1382/8 |
| Tata Hydro Ord | 149/6 |
| Tata Power Ord | 1262/8 |

ELECTRICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Electrics | 139/6 |
| Ajmer Electrics | 12/8 |
| Amalgamated | 12/6 |
| Bombay Suburban | 145 |
| Bombay Tram. | 120/5 |
| Surat Electrics | 173/12 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | |
|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 320 |
| Associated Cements | 113/12 |
| Belapur | 117/8 |
| Bombay Burma New | 160 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 458/12 |
| Bombay Steam | 213/12 |
| Bombay Telephone | 76 |
| Br. B. Petrol | 3/10 |
| Burma Corporation | 5/15 |
| Dalmia Cement | 9/6 |
| Indian Bleaching | 122/8 |
| Industrial Investment Tr. | 42 |
| Indian Radio Ord. | 385/10 |
| Indian Radio Defd. | 390 |
| Indian Copper | 2/2 |
| Indian Iron | 29/14 |
| Mysore Sugar | 29/12 |
| Port Canning | 69 |
| Premier Construction | 63 |
| Rohtas Industries | 25/8 |
| Scindia Steam | 18/8 |
| Shivrajpur | 43/8 |
| Tata Oil | 43/8 |
| Tata Steel Ord. | 287 |
| Tata Steel Defd. | 1325 |

# Tata Steel Shares Reach New Low Levels

## NERVOUS UNLOADING DEPRESSES PRICES

### Cotton And Cement Shares Quiet

BOMBAY: JAN. 23.

**It was a day for new low levels for Tata Steel shares. The general feeling remained bearish and all short covering demand was easily supplied by growing nervousness among Bulls, while Bears did not care to support the market.**

DECLINE IN WALL-STREET

**The chief cause for the day's weakness was a drop of dollars 2 in the U. S. Steel shares on the Wall-Street Market on Saturday, influenced by nervousness over European developments and especially financial situation in Germany. Dow's industrial averages declined from 149.47 to 146.79.**

The local market before the opening of the session displayed some nervousness among longs, but the opening prices which were better than expectation, gave false hopes of the stability of the market to hold.

During the early part of the market there was scattered selling which was well absorbed with small concessions in prices and the market displayed steady tone.

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR OF CAPITAL

Later on a rumour was started that Tata Steel Co. is to increase capital and some believed it to be true and liquidated their high-priced purchases on an unwilling market. Prices registered a sharp drop and Tata Steel shares reached new level for the year. Later on there was some short covering which rallied prices, but the tone of the market was easy and fresh support was indifferent and the small improvement attained was once again lost.

Cotton Mill shares were quiet and Associated shares also failed to attract any support. Bombay Burmas eased off and Government Securities also weakened.

EXPECTATION OF FRESH TAXES

Local Operators are confidently looking for additional taxes in both Central and Provincial Budgets and as long as this uncertain factors continue, we cannot look for any sustained improvement beyond natural reactions of a short duration.

## TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Ahmd. Advance | | 416 4 |
| 200 BOMBAY DYEING | | 868 12 |
| 100 CENTURY | | 236 0 |
| 100 CENTRAL INDIA | | 230 0 |
| 100 COLABA | | 141 0 |
| 100 Coorla | | 95 0 |
| 250 David | | 75 0 |
| 250 Dawn | | 320 0 |
| I E. D. Sassoon | | 0-4-9 |
| 100 Finlay | | 114 0 |
| 100 GOKAK | | 143 0 |
| 1,000 Hindustan | | 1,705 0 |
| 100 Indore | | 46 8 |
| 100 Khatau | | 106 8 |
| 100 KOHINOOR | | 259 8 |
| 150 Laxmi | | 507 8 |
| 250 Madras United | | 35 0 |
| 100 Morarji | | 135 0 |
| 250 Model | | 52 4 |
| 50 MYSORE | | 89 0 |
| 200 NEW GSEAT | | 216 8 |
| 100 Oosmanshahi | | 40 0 |
| 100 PHOENIX | | 223 0 |
| 25 Sassoon Silk | | 73 8 |
| 1,000 Sholapur | | 3225 0 |
| 50 SIMPLEX | | 77 0 |
| 100 SWADESHI | | 216 8 |
| 100 Swan | | 106 0 |
| 500 Vishnu | | 1,187 8 |
| 1,000 Westerns | | 860 0 |
| BANKS | | |
| 50-100 Baroda | | 116 0 |
| 25-50 Central | | 33 4 |
| 500 Imperial | XD | 1,550 0 |
| 125-500 Imp. Conty. | XD | 375 0 |
| 50-100 India | | 148 0 |
| 100 Reserve Bank | | 114 4 |
| 5 Unions | | 5-14-6 |
| CEMENTS | | |
| 100 Associated | | 114 0 |
| INSURANCE | | |
| 100 Empire | | 685 0 |
| 15-100 Jupiter | | 13 0 |
| 20 Mercantile | | 52 8 |
| 15-100 New India | | 36 7 |
| 200 Oriental | | 4,275 0 |
| 10-50 Vulcan | | 7-4 |
| ELECTRIC | | |
| 100 Ah. Old | | 138 12 |
| 1000 Andhra | | 1,385 0 |
| 10 Ajmer | | 11 14 |
| 50 Bombay Tram | | 120 8 |
| 100 Bombay Suburban | | 145 4 |
| 10 Broach | | 9 12 |
| 100 Karachi | | 190 0 |
| 100 Poona | | 170 10 |
| 100 Surat | | 180 0 |
| 100 TATA HYDRO | | 149 8 |
| 1000 TATA POWERS | | 1,265 0 |
| RAILWAYS | | |
| 100 Ahmedabad Prantij | | 955 0 |
| 100 C. Province | | 99 8 |
| 100 Dn Baramati | | 103 12 |
| 100 Gujarat | | 98 0 |
| 100 Mandra Bhon | | 102 0 |
| 100 Pachora Jamner | | 95 0 |
| 100 Sara Serajganj | | 104 0 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | | 747 8 |
| MINING | | |
| 9 Burma Corp. | | 5 15 |
| 6sh. Indian Copper | | 2-2-6 |
| 10 Indian Iron and Steel | | 29 14 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | | 43 8 |
| 70 TATA STEEL DEFDS. | | 1,325 0 |
| 75 TATA STEEL ORD. | | 287 0 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | |
| 100 ALCOCK | | 321 0 |
| 10 Air Services | | 9 2 |
| 60 BELAPUR SUGAR | | 178 0 |
| 200-250 Bombay Safe Dep. | | 840 0 |
| 150 BOMBAY STEAM | | 214 8 |
| 125 B. BURMA | | 460 0 |
| 50 Bombay Centy. | | 158 2 |
| 8sh. B. Petrol | | 3-10-3 |
| 50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE | | 79 0 |
| 100 L. BLEACHING | | 123 0 |
| 50 Invest Trust | | 42 0 |

### ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Bombay Dyeing (871/4) 865 868 866 870 868
Century (238) 237 236 237
Central India (231/4) 231 229/8 230
Kohinoor (261) 261 260 261 259/8
New Great (217) 218 217 216/8
Simplex (77/4) 77
Swadeshi (217/8) 216 215 217 216/8
Associated Cement (114/8) 113/8 114/12 114 114/8 114/4 114
Andhra (1285) 1385
Tram. Ord. (120/4) 120/8
Tata Hydro (149/12) 149/12 149/8
Tata Power (1267/8) 1265 1267 1265
T. Steel Dfd. (1375) 1355 1360 1350 1340 1355 1347 1350 1327 1337 1322 1325
T Steel Ord. (295/8) 292 293 290 292 287/8 289 287
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (159/4) 159
Bellapur (179) 178 177 176
B. Steam (214/8) 214
B. Burma (465) 464 466 463 464 460

### WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dol. |
|---|---|
| Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A | 37 |
| Amr. Foun. Power Pfd. 7 p.c. | 18 |
| Electric Bond Common | 11 |
| Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd. | 60 |
| American Tel and Tel. | 155 |
| Western Union Telg. | 22 1/4 |
| New York Central Rly. | 19 1/4 |
| Union Pacific Rly. | 95 |
| Texas Corp. | 45 |
| Amr. Tobacco B. | 89 |
| Union Carbide | 86 1/2 |
| Allis Chalmers | 42 |
| United States Steel | 62 3/8 |
| Crucible Steel | 42 |
| National Steel | 76 |
| Republic Steel | 22 |
| United S. Smelting | 57 |
| Steel Co., of Canada | 75 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 30 1/2 |
| Int. Nickel of Canada | 52 1/4 |
| Chrysler Motors | 75 |
| General Motors | 46 |
| General Electric | 40 1/2 |
| Boeing Airplane | 29 |
| Consolidated Oil | 8 3/4 |
| Imperial Oil of Canada | 16 |
| Phillips Pet Oil | 41 |
| Socony Oil | 13 |
| Chase Bank | 31 1/4 |
| National City Bank | 24 1/2 |
| Alaska Juneau | 10 |

Turnover 650,000 shares. Market nervous; on account of developments in Europe.

Dow Jones averages 146.76 against 149.47 yesterday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 I. Radio Defd | 390 | 0 |
| 100 I. Radio Ord. | 380 | 0 |
| 100 Port Canning | 69 | 0 |
| 40 Premier Con. | 63 | 4 |
| 15 Scindia | 18 | 8 |
| 25 Tata Oil Mill (nil) | 43 | 8 |
| PREFERENCE | | |
| 5 1/2 Amalgmad (T. F.) | 106 | 0 |
| 7 p.c. Andhra Valley | 1,495 | 0 |
| 6 p.c. Bombay Steam | 286 | 4 |
| 5 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.) | 74 | 8 |
| 5 p.c. Central India (T.F.) | 557 | 8 |
| 6½ p.c. Prem. Const 1st. | 108 | 0 |
| 6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const 2nd | 100 | 0 |
| 7 p.c. Tata Hydro | 148 | 12 |
| 7½ p.c. Tata Power | 1,603 | 12 |
| 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 207 | 8 |
| 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 159 | 0 |
| 7 p.c. Vishnu | 717 | 8 |
| DEBENTURES | | |
| 3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley | 102 | 9 |
| 6 p.c. Andhra Valley | 106 | 8 |
| 4 p.c. Bombay Telephone | 51 | 14 |
| 7- p.c. Sholapur | 30 | 8 |
| 6 p.c. Tata Hydro | 108 | 0 |

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

JUTES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Birla Jute | 17/12 |
| Howrah | 55/14 |
| Hukumchand | 7/2 |
| Kamarhatty | 515 |
| Kanknarrah | 394 |
| Lawrence | 382 |
| Reliance | 64/8 |

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tata Ordinaries | 435 |
| Tata Defefreds | 9 |
| Indian Irons | 2400 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 11 |
| Kohinoors | 5 |
| Associated Cements | 35 |

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Regd. No. B 1065

ask for KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE FOR MALARIA SOLD EVERYWHERE

# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Regd. No. B 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1939

*Indian Industries Conference:*

## Palliative For Middle-Class Unemployment

### ENFORCE APPRENTICE SCHEMES

### Self-Sufficiency Plan Not For India, Says Viceroy

**It is understood that the Indian Industries Conference, which met on Monday, has formulated a definite opinion, although no formal resolution was passed to the effect, that the provinces should insist on the Government of India and other capitalists to put into immediate operation the schemes of apprenticeship at present in force in Bombay, as a palliative measure for the solution of the middle-class unemployment.**

**The Conference was not open to the Press.**

It will be recalled that the Industries Department in Bombay has introduced a scheme by which a number of youths numbering over 200 will be trained as apprentices in iron, chemical, textile and other factories in Bombay and Ahmedabad, so that after a definite period of training and test of efficiency they will be absorbed in the industries.

The Hon. Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, presided.

The following representatives were present:

From the Department of Commerce: Messrs. H. Dow, Secretary to the Government of India, Y. N. Sukthankar, Deputy Secretary, and H. Ronson, Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

The Indian Stores Department was represented by Mr. E F. G. Gilmore.

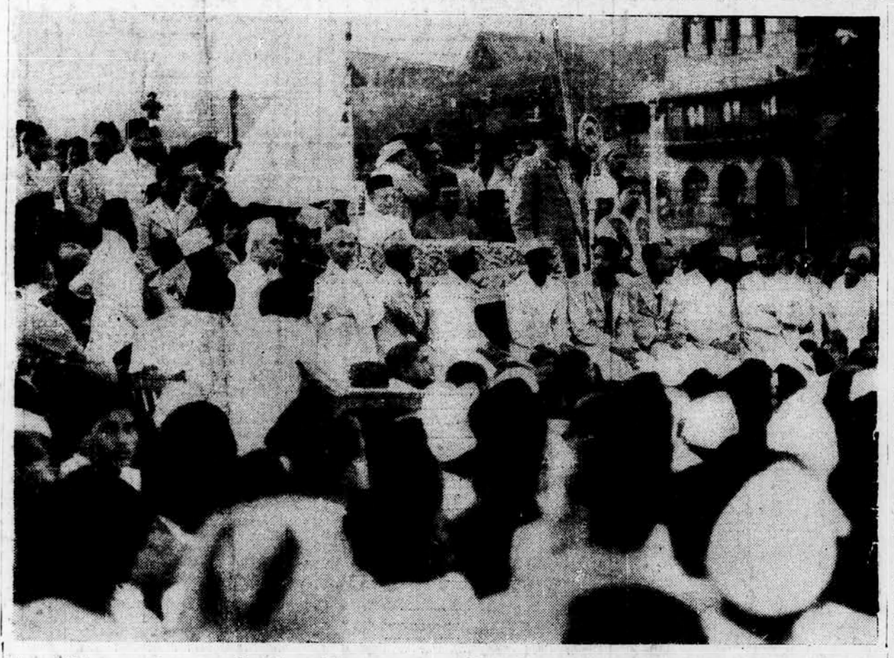
Dr. J. Mathai, Director-General, representative of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Mr. J. Sargent, Government of India's Educational Commissioner representing the Department of Education, Health and Lands and Mr. G. E. Berkley, Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway on benalf of the Railway Board, were also present on the occasion.

On behalf of the Provincial Governments, the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labour, (Madras), Mr. V. Ramakrishna, representing the Director of Industries (Madras), the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, (Bombay) Messrs. V. S. Bhede, (Bombay), K. D. Gupte, (Bombay) P. B. Advani and M. D. Bhawsali (both from General and Industries Departments of Bombay), the Hon. Mr. M. B. Mullick, Minister-in-Charge of Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Department, (Bengal), Messrs. S. C. Mitter, C. C. Gosh and Khan Bahadur A. M. Arshad Ali and the Hon. Nawab Khawja Habibullah Bahadur of Decca, Minister-in-Charge of the Department of Industries (all from Bengal), the Hon. Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister-in-Charge of Industries (U.P.), Mr. J. Nizam, (U.P.), the Hon Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Sir Chhotu Ram, Minister for Development (the Punjab), Mr. S. K. Kirpalani, and Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Lal from the Funjab, the Hon. Dr. Saiyid Mahmud, Minister-in-Charge of Industries, (Bihar) Mr. S. M. Dhar and Mr. V. K. B. Pillai, both from Bihar; Messrs. C. C. Desai and M. B. Mande, Textile Expert from Central Provinces and Berar Mr. S. L. Mehta, Director of Industries (Assam); the Hon. Khan Mohd. Abbas Khan, Minister of Industries, N.-W. F. Province, Mr. A. B. Thadani, Assistant Director of Industries, Sind and the Hon. Mr. N. Kanungo, Minister-in-Charge of Industries (Orissa) and Mr. S. N. Mazumdar, Director of Development, Crissa, participated in the Conference

The following represented the Indian States:—

Mr. R. M. Crofton (Hyderabad), Member-in-Charge of Commerce and Industries; Mr. Ahmed Mohiddin, Director of Commerce and Industries Department (Hyderabad) and Dr. Khaja Habib Hasan, Chief Chemist (Hyderabad); Mr. M. S. Ramchandra Rao (Mysore), Director of Industries and Commerce; Dr. C. A. Mehta (Baroda), Director of Industries and Labour; Mr. A. C. Mukerji, Director of Statistics (Gwalior); Sardar K. D. Mahadik (Gwalior), Lala Ramjidas Vaishya, Secretary, Commerce Department (Gwalior); Muntazim Bahadur Captain Harish Chandra Dhanda, Commissioner of Customs, Commerce and Industry (Indore); Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai (Travancore) Head of the Department of Textile Technology in the University of Travancore; Mr. C. Kumara Das, Director of Industries (Travancore)

Ceylon was represented by the Hon. Mr. G.C.S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce; and Mr. J. C. W. Rock, Director of Commerce and Industry.



**A public meeting was held at Chowpatty on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, to celebrate the Hyderabad Day. Photo shows Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar addressing the gathering.**

### *VICEROY'S SPEECH*

The Viceroy in the course of his speech said:—

There is no doubt in my mind that conditions to-day in the world at large make it more necessary than ever before that India should attain a certain balance in her agricultural and industrial economy

The goal of self-sufficiency which is being pursued by many foreign countries is not one that is in my judgement suitable for India, but the falling off in the demand for India's raw products which is one of its symptoms imposes on us, precisely in the interest of the agricultural classes, the duty of making use of those raw products ourselves.

The Industries Conference is now an annual institution, but I notice that although this is the Tenth Industries Conference, it is over eighteen years ago since the first of the series was held at Simla, in April 1920.

In view of the somewhat different scope and composition of that Conference from the Conference which we are inaugurating to-day, it is perhaps desirable to indicate briefly the circumstances which have brought about the change. Twenty years ago, the Indian Industrial Commission, appointed during, and to a great extent owing to, the stress of the

(Continued on page 10, col. 1)

### *VICEREINE AT PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM*

BOMBAY, Monday.

Her Excellency, the Marchioness of Linlithgow paid a visit this morning to the Prince of Wales Museum. She spent nearly an hour, and evinced keen interest in the various exhibits.

She was particularly interested in the natural history section, which she said was the best of its kind she had seen.

On arrival at the Museum, Her Excellency was received by Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

### Visit To Cama Hospital

Lady Linlithgow visited this morning Cama Hospital for women and children and Allbless Obstetric Hospital. Her Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Lumley was received by the Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, and Lady Beaumont, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Hospital.

After the members of the staff were introduced to Her Excellency, the latter, went round different wards and evinced keen interest in the arrangements.

### *DELHI RETURNS TO NORMAL*

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

The night passed off peacefully and nothing untoward happened. The police patrolled the city throughout the night. The total arrests made so far is 55, 19 Hindus and 36 Mahomedans.

The situation this morning appears to be normal.—A. P.

### COTTON RESEARCH

#### Viceroy To Visit Technological Laboratory To-day

Memorable research work on cotton has been done by the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee at Bombay which His Excellency the Viceroy is visiting to-day. The Committee's test results on the standard cottons and the commercial types of each season are made available to the cotton trade in India and abroad with the least delay and have been widely appreciated.

When extremely small pieces of fabrics and yarns were unearthed during the excavations at Mohenjo-daro, the laboratory's experiments led to the astonishing conclusion that the cultivation of cotton and the manufacture of yarns and fabrics from it must have reached a fairly high level in India as early as 3,000 B. C. It was surmised that the cotton used in the manufacture of these specimens was of the arboreum type. One of the specimens was found to be dyed and a few tests made on the dye showed that it was probably of the madder type.

Lucknow: Jan. 22.—It has been notified that the Governor of United Provinces has directed that the United Provinces Court-Fees (Amendment) Act, 1938 (XIX of 1938) shall come into force on February 1, 1939.

## Viceroy's 'No' To Indian Merchants

### APOLOGIA FOR INFLATED RATIO

### No Hope Of Modification Of Safeguards

**THE RATIO QUESTION, CRUSHING MILITARY EXPENDITURE, RATE WAR IN COASTAL TRAFFIC, PROTECTION TO INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND THE PLIGHT OF THE COTTON-GROWER WERE SOME OF THE MAJOR ISSUES DISCUSSED BY THE DEPUTATION OF THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER IN THEIR INTERVIEW WITH THE VICEROY ON MONDAY.**

**To the strong and forceful plea of the Deputation that the Government of India should fix a lower ratio in response to the representations of the Congress Cabinets and Commercial Associations, the Viceroy said:—**

**"MY GOVERNMENT HAVE, AS THEY RECENTLY MADE CLEAR, NO INTENTION OF ALLOWING THE LOWERING OF THE PRESENT EXCHANGE VALUE OF THE RUPEE; THAT THEY INTEND TO DEFEND IT BY EVERY MEANS IN THEIR POWER AND THAT THEY ARE CONFIDENT OF THEIR ENTIRE ABILITY TO MAINTAIN IT."**

**On other questions like full-fledged protection to Indian Industries and modification of commercial discrimination clauses in the Government of India Act, the Viceroy held out no hopes to the Deputation.**

The deputation was led by Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji (President) with the following members: Mr. J. C. Setalvad (Vice-President), Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Mr. M. A. Master, Mr. Mangaldas B. Mehta, Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai, Mr. Gordhandas P. Sonawala, Sheth Chatrabhuj Gordhandas, Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil and Mr. J. K. Mehta (Secretary).

Mr. Gordhandas dwelt on several matters such as Currency and Exchange, protection to industries, military expenditure, Indian Shipping and Indianisation of services.

In regard to the currency and exchange Mr. Gordhandas Morarji urged the Viceroy to give weighty consideration to the demand made by eight autonomous provinces and other commercial associations for fixing the ratio at one shilling and four pence.

With regard to the military expenditure he said:

Representatives of trade and industries as well as leading publicists and representatives of the people in the Legislature have protested against the crushing military burden which, looking to India's population, her economic resources and the state of her people, is much more burdensome than in the case of several leading countries. We realise that in the present international atmosphere it may not be possible to cut down certain vital expenditure for defence purposes; but we submit that if the Army is Indianised and if the Defence is put in the hands of Indians, there may be an appreciable decrease in the military expenditure and at the same time Indians will be trained up for defending their country, an ideal which, Your Excellency will appreciate, is at once legitimate, fair and just.

The observations which we have made in the previous paragraph apply, with even greater force, to the position of the shipping industry. The developments which have taken place recently do not augur well for our indigenous shipping industry, confined though it is at present to the coasting and latterly only to the Haj trades.

If older and well-established non-Indian concerns, with tremendous resources of their own, are to be allowed to crush the indigenous shipping, there is no hope for the latter and India will be bereft of her own indigenous shipping, which every country in these modern times considers essential as much for its trade and industries as for its defence purposes.

With a large coastline and with her fairly good foreign trade, India can well aspire to having a place in the shipping world. And yet, except having about 22 per cent in the coasting trade, she does not have any shipping for overseas trade worth the name. We trust and hope that Your Excellency will, in your regime, take steps to assure to Indian shipping a definite position in the country's economic life, in consonance with the promises and assurances of Government given time after time.

#### INDIANISATION OF THE SERVICES

The next question, which we should like to urge, is Indianisation of Services. This is a demand put forward by all sections of Indian opinion. It is a just, fair and equitable privilege that Indians claim for employment in the different services of the State. In the past few years, they have shown themselves capable of holding the highest offices under the Crown; and if India is to enjoy self-Government it follows that it must find out Indians to hold the highest and most responsible offices.

The recent experience of the working of all the provinces, with Provincial Autonomy, has shown how Indians have proved themselves to be capable, efficient and far sighted administrators. Unfortunately, the principle of the employment of Indians, though accepted by the Government of India, is not fully worked out in

Continued on page 10, col. 6)

## *Edgar Wallace' Detective Story Day By Day*

*THE HAND OF POWER*

*INSPECTOR WADE*

WE'RE GOING TO FIND OUT ABOUT THIS AD...
"THE HAND OF POWER"... WHY DID SHINN CIRCLE THAT?
MEANWHILE, A SMALL BOAT APPROACHES A BARREN ISLAND NEAR THE NORTHERN COAST OF ENGLAND
10-22
WHAT IS IT, HALE? YOU KNOW I DON'T WANT TO BE DISTURBED.....
STOW TH' GAB, LAFLIN... LOOKS LIKE OUR ISLAND'S GOIN' TO BE BOARDED!
SO IT'S YOU, SHINN! NO MONKEYSHINES NOW!
ME?... I COME TO HELP YOU, HALE--- TO JOIN TH' "HAND O' POWER"!
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